

Quotable

U.K. Unit Trust Managers of the year.*

Unit Trust form guide

... Two groups deserve a big hand. Perpetual... achieved a 100% record in both periods (one year and three years). All their trusts performed above average.

SUNDAY TIMES 4th May '86

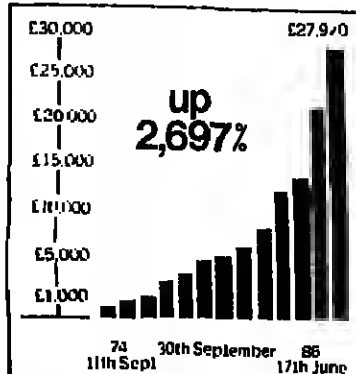
Perpetual's the top performer

... Perpetual takes The Observer's 1985 Unit Trust Managers of the Year award. A richly deserved award. Its investment team - chairman Martyn Arbib, Bob Yerbury, Scott McGlashan and Martin Rasch - have been producing performance plums well for many years...

* OBSERVER 15th Dec '85

International Growth Fund

In the eleven years since launching the Group's first unit trust in the United Kingdom, Perpetual has earned an enviable reputation for consistent investment success. The top authorised fund over the eleven year period to 17th June 1986.



N.B. All figures as at 17th June 1986. Figures are based on all price of units and include net re-invested income. Offshore funds are quoted in U.S. dollars. You should remember that the price of units can go down as well as up and that past performance is not a guarantee of future success.

The Offshore Growth Fund

Is an international unit trust based on the same immensely successful investment philosophy as the U.K. based International Growth Fund. Launched on the 23rd January 1983, the Fund invests in a wide spread of leading companies from the world's principal stock markets.

The Offshore Growth Fund **UP 168.5%**
since launch on 23rd January 1983

For more specialist investors:-

The Offshore American Fund

UP 107.1%
since launch on the 21st April 1984

investing in stock markets of North America

The Offshore Emerging Companies Fund

UP 80.5%
since launch on 8th April 1985

investing internationally in today's more exciting companies

Who is the best of the biggest unit Managers?

... awards for consistency to Perpetual... for achieving a place in the top five for all the years shown. (One year, two years, three years, four years, five years and ten years.)

Daily Telegraph 13th July '85

Unit Trust Managers of the year

... Over the year, every single Perpetual Fund has moved into the black... Over the last 12 months, the Perpetual Funds have produced an average weighted performance of 27.7 per cent...

* MONEY MAGAZINE Dec '85

Please send me details on the terms of which alone all applications will be considered.

Please tick box:

☐ Offshore Growth Fund ☐ Offshore American Fund

☐ Offshore Emerging Companies Fund

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 459, Norwich Union House, Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

SURNAME (Mr/Ms/Miss)

ADDRESS

CH2785

Perpetual

Howe snubbed

EVERYBODY whom is important for Sir Geoffrey Howe to see in South Africa has refused to see him. The British Foreign Secretary was told by President P. W. Botha that he was too busy to see him this week - though he may find time later in the month. Bishop Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak said they would refuse to meet him and Winnie Mandela said her imprisoned husband Nelson would not meet him either. Sir Geoffrey went instead to Zambia and Zimbabwe to confer with President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe about the South African crisis. The Church of England's General Synod, meeting in York voted overwhelmingly to urge the British government to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. At the beginning of the debate a message was read from Bishop Tutu. "Please, please stand by us," it said. "We are moving daily further into repression. We are going back into the dark ages."

(Report, page 4)

"WE HAVE TO HANG ON TO CHANGE ITS DIRECTION"



Le Monde

France and New Zealand have agreed that the French secret service officers at present serving ten-year sentences in New Zealand for their part in blowing up the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior shall be transferred to the French island of Hao in French Polynesia for three years' "confinement". The release of Major Alain Mafart and Captain

Dominique Prieur is part of a deal arranged by the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, under which New Zealand gets a French apology, nearly 15 millions in compensation, and an end to French obstruction of New Zealand imports to the EEC. Below we give a personal French view of the affair by Le Monde's Jacques Amalric.

The end of the affair?

SO THE PROCEDURE adopted with the choice of Perez de Cuellar as mediator has worked. The UN Secretary-General sent to the French and New Zealand leaders his proposals for settling the dispute over the Rainbow Warrior incident. Since the two capitals had announced beforehand they would abide by the mediator's directives, we can look forward to seeing a rapid change in the situation of the two French officers who have been held in New Zealand for almost a year.

France and New Zealand had each sent a memorandum to the mediator in which they defined the minimum they were prepared to accept. The "verdict" is in a way a synthesis of the two texts.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has not forgotten that he has to face an election in 1987, perhaps before, and that his conservative opponents will not fail to use against him his boast of a few months ago that Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart would serve out their full terms in New Zealand.

It is the endless customs pinpricks employed by France against certain New Zealand goods (in particular, wool and sheep's brains) and the suspension of NZ lamb imports by New Caledonia which helped to change the impetuous David Lange's mind. All the more so, as France had another economic ace up its sleeve - the renewal at the end of July of the better agreement between New Zealand and the EEC.

Lange was able to gauge French determination during his tour of several European countries; most of the people he spoke to - except Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher - advised him to make a deal. It was Dutch Prime Minister Lubbers, who talked Lange into accepting the principle of mediation, which was the only way Lange could

gracefully go back on his headline declarations. Perez de Cuellar's personality helped in having the agreement worked out very quickly.

What did Lange want in exchange for the early release of Prieur and Mafart? First, an apology from France, compensation and the normalisation of trade relations.

The French Government wanted to get it over with before the question of New Zealand butter come up for a vote in the EEC. An agreement between Paris and Wellington does not, however, mean that French-New Zealand relations have been completely normalised. Wellington has made no secret of its intention to continue its struggle to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, which means putting a stop to the Moruroa nuclear tests. Then again, the New Zealanders have already criticised the Chirac government decision to halt the reforms in New Caledonia and have pointed out that they are in favour of this French possession becoming independent.

In short, France's image is not about to improve in the Pacific, where it is increasingly seen as an arrogant power, insensitive, and ignoring the realities. Perhaps, all the same, the Rainbow Warrior incident will have brought home to French leaders that New Zealand is not inhabited by Britons, but provincial puritans, rural folk who are as confident of their rights as they are unshakable on their ethics.

(Report, page 6)

INSIDE

Nakasone and the rise in Japanese firepower

EVEN his most strident critics must concede that the Liberal Democratic Party's victory in the Japanese elections was a stunning personal triumph for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. (Report, page 6). He called the elections (unusually, for both upper and lower houses) against the advice of party colleagues, at a time when the appreciating yen was blunting the country's competitiveness and barely two months since commentators were writing him off after a poor personal showing at the Tokyo Economic Summit.

But instead of political horo-kiri, Mr Nakasone emerged with a landslide, winning over 300 seats in the important Lower House of Parliament, converting a threefoldbare majority courtesy of other parties into an absolute majority. This compares with 271 needed to control all standing committees, which was reckoned to be the minimum needed to avoid political oblivion. But, curiously, Mr Nakasone suffered the humiliation of finishing second behind former Prime Minister Fukuda - his arch LDP rival who had opposed an election - in their own multi-seat constituency.

Whatever face he has lost locally has more than been made up for nationally, where he now has a popular mandate which may force the LDP to bend its own rules to allow him to continue as leader for a third term. That is what the election is really all about, despite inscrutable disclaimers. Unless the party changes the rules he will have to stand down as leader in October.

The outcome has important consequences for the rest of the world. Mr Nakasone's

administration has been characterised by increasing internationalisation - a term flanked by an ominous increase in nationalism at home. He has tried to open reluctant Japanese markets to West products and financial services to head protectionist pressures and to increase Japan's role on the world stage. This contrary to national instincts (to Japanese) and to the country's labyrinthine distribution system. Nothing much happened until a soaring yen helped by a devalued dollar dented the competitiveness of pen's industrial machine and started a wave of protest from manufacturers. even this (nor the fact that the economy actually contracted in the first quarter) prevented an LDP victory which the LDPists perversely celebrated, with the rising to a new record "high".

Mr Nakasone's ambition of greater recognition for Japan in the world is based on an aggressive defence policy based on assumption that Japan must have a deterrent to be respected in the world. greater extent than the rivals who replace him. Mr Nakasone (who has a stated getting rid of the "peace clause" in the constitution) is leading the Japanese census from the front on the issue increased military power. Of course, seen always as "defence" spending by the momentum builds up, the distinction between what might be used for defence attack is in danger of becoming increasingly blurred. If Mr Nakasone's victory leads more militaristic nation then it will be not just for Japan, but for the rest of world.

Two deaths in Malaysia

WITHIN Malaysia's jurisdiction the death penalty is mandatory for drug traffickers. To describe the death penalty as barbaric, medieval, and inhumane, as Australian spokesman did on Monday may very well be accurate. In our view it is. But Malaysia is one of many countries to practise it and almost every other has practised it within living memory (the last execution in Australia was in 1967). Therefore Malaysia cannot be singled out for criticism solely on that score. Secondly, Malaysia applies the death penalty for offences other than murder. But it is not unique in that. Indeed the death penalty is still technically on the statute book in Britain for treason (Act of 1814) and piracy (1837). Thirdly, the two wretched victims of Malaysian law were Australians, one also with British nationality. Thirty Malaysians and several others from Singapore have already been executed for drug offences, and the law must be colour-blind: surely no one who protests about the sentences on Kevin Barlow and Brian Chambers will disagree with that. These considerations do not mitigate the acute distress of the two men's families or atone for their shortened lives, but they may explain why there has been a measure of embarrassment in any protests mounted or requests for clemency made. The Prime

Minister acted, it is said, as a mother, in behalf of a mother. It was a good thing. But her appeal could hardly have other than unavailing.

On the scale of offences, trafficking heroin now ranks very high in condemnation: as high perhaps as blooded murder and higher than blooded because the victims are forced suffering and may well die as a result. Pope this week called it "a new and subtle form of slavery, sometimes a more fearful than that of the Negro". He was speaking in Colombia, supplies 80 per cent of the world's cocaine. But judicial killing must remain abhorrent even in these circumstances, on principle grounds but also because there is the chance of a wrongful conviction ordeal of Chambers and Barlow has two and a half years long, and ago also. In that sense they and their families have been doubly punished. But the law's execution cannot itself be a ground for clemency when, as in the United States, the appeal procedures are themselves and laborious. If Malaysia fell into line other countries by abolishing the pen would earn some congratulations. It has not done so in not ground enough to be condemned.

Jonathan Steele on ANC policy

George Will - Avoiding another

Somme

Ralph Nader on American patriotism

David Irvine reports from

Wimbledon

How Britain paved the way for apartheid

There seems to be little understanding in the media, and even on the part of some MPs, of Britain's very great share in the responsibility for the present terrible state of affairs in South Africa. Britain has a direct constitutional responsibility for the long and agonising process of exploitation, theft of land and property, and disenfranchisement of the black people of South Africa, and their deliberate exclusion from any profit, and their fair share of the wealth that their unremitting hard labour, under brutal oppression, has helped to create.

Paul Kruger once said that one who would create the future must not forget the past. We have conveniently forgotten our part in the crimes against humanity committed in South Africa. Compromise with the Boers and their policies towards the blacks became entrenched in treaties and constitutions; it aided our exploitation of mineral and agricultural wealth and provided cheap labour controlled by crushing force. It led inexorably to segregation of all the races, to the avil system of apartheid, to white supremacy for profit and a totalitarian state that now threatens the profit it was meant to defend and the peace and prosperity of the whole of southern Africa, if not the world.

Twenty-five million black people are enslaved by apartheid today,

as their forefathers were enslaved by the first Boers to arrive in the Cape in 1652, over 300 years ago. Incompetent and disastrous intervention by a succession of British governments since 1806 were the direct cause of this.

We are in duty bound to intervene again, this time effectively, to put right the wrongs we have done since we seized the Cape 180 years ago. The 142 years in the British Empire, including 104 years of direct British rule, have left the blacks worse off than when we arrived. At first we repealed the more offensive of the Boer laws, but after 100 years of wars, having gained complete political control, we made the move that doomed the blacks. The Boer Republics were allowed to disenfranchise all non-whites.

In 1910 this was entrenched in the new Union constitution, approved by the British government, despite strenuous protests by the blacks and dire warnings of disaster by eminent and knowledgeable people both here and in the Union. In 1913 the Native Land Act forced blacks off land they had owned or been tenants on for years; they were driven to squalid shanty towns in the cities, or to the barren desolate "reserves" — now the "homelands" or Bantustans.

In 1948 the Nazi sympathisers of the Broderbond swept to power in the post-war elections. These men,

imprisoned for sabotage in two world wars, brushed aside Smuts, who had set out to make South Africa "a white man's land," and succeeded, earning years of peaceful struggles by the loyal blacks who had served the Empire and built a land of wealth and prosperity for the whites. Now the triumphant Boers created, on the foundations Britain had laid so well, the totalitarian racist state they had so much admired in Hitler's Germany. To date it has lasted three times longer than Hitler's Reich.

"Thanks to the liberal conscience" that some MPs seem to despise so much, the harrowing history of South Africa is well documented. Until the panic emanated by P. W. Botha's government last month, the TV screens of the world showed us all the demagogic barbarity of the repression in that unhappy country. Many brave people, over many years have risked and lost their lives; many people, black and white, have risked ruin, savage beatings, torture, imprisonment, and suffered horrible deaths to put this terrible story in front of our eyes. George Ogilvie, hacked to death making a TV film, was one of the latest victims.

Today there is no excuse for being ignorant of the stark statistics of oppression in South Africa, and of Britain's contribution to the survival of this evil regime. We really should all be aware that 15 per cent of the population, all white, live in luxury on 87 per cent of the land, and have all the best land. That they enjoy 70 per cent of the country's income, while 85 per cent of the people, all black, crammed on to 13 per cent of the

land, and who produce this wealth, cannot share it.

Living half starved in conditions unfit for animals, they are denied all human rights. When no longer of use to the whites they are forced to exist, if they can, in the barren eroded deserts of the "homelands" ruled by brutal black puppets of the white government, with no proper water supply, no sanitation, no medical facilities, no schooling, on soil too poor to grow sufficient food to live on, on plots too small to keep livestock or cattle. All their attempts to form legal political parties are frustrated; the ANC who represented them since 1912 banned, and every peaceful protest brutally smashed.

A state of affairs no worse than in many other countries, but one we are directly responsible for. P. C. Edwards, Ledbrooke Road, Epsom, Surrey.

In the 1930s when Hitler started the persecution of the Jews in Germany, anti-semitic groups in Britain advocated a boycott of German consumer goods. They were begged to drop this idea on the grounds that the "Jews would suffer the worst". This was never undertaken. Let those who oppose sanctions against South Africa remember this.

Zola Zembe, South African Congress of Trade Unions, London N19.

Can I add one point to your article about the impact of sanctions on jobs in this country? (July 6). The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have made much of the assertion that 120,000

jobs will be lost in this country if we impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

I asked the Foreign Secretary if he could detail the industries which would suffer job losses as a result of such a policy. The Government's reply was that they could not offer any breakdown of their global figures. In other words, there was no information on which industries and firms would suffer a reduction in employment. One is left with the impression, therefore, that the Government has plucked this figure out of thin air.

A policy which blocks South African imports into this country might well increase jobs here, although if it is effective, jobs will be lost in South Africa. Blocking exports to South Africa will obviously have an effect on jobs here, but the numbers of jobs affected will depend on the range of measures taken. As few people are calling for a total boycott it will be surprising if the job losses total anywhere near 120,000.

Frank Field, MP, (Lab, Birkenhead), London SW1.

Black insurrection and threats of economic sanctions are clearly pushing Pretoria to adopt even more extreme anti-black measures.

One solution has not been proposed: no sanctuary to be granted to white South Africans by any country when the inevitable mass exodus is attempted.

Only native white pressure will hushle Botha. (Orl F. Carnhott, Lisle Street, London WC2).

Chernobyl postscript

Re Chernobyl: now that the dust has settled, so to speak, and America has completed its orgy of self-congratulatory doom-saying, a few facts should be brought to the attention of your readers.

First, the US does indeed have reactors of the exact same carbon-encased type as in the Soviet Union. One of them is in the state of Washington, only a few hundred miles from where I live. There are others.

Next, the Tennessee Valley Authority (which runs seven reactors) is now fully shut down, at losses of \$1 million per day, because of gross safety hazards. In the past two years, the TVA has suffered over 2,000 complaints for serious safety violations and for threats against employees for filing the complaints.

Finally, and much more serious for us here, all the drinking water reservoirs on the West Coast of Canada recently had to be closed due to severe radioactivity. First thoughts of origin were the USSR, but tests proved it was of the wrong type and that the cloud was at least 10,000 feet.

After much checking, it seems the US has had difficulty not only with its space programme. The first nuclear test in Nevada of the recent series "bombed," so to speak, and in order to enter the test site to determine what went wrong the US Government waited for the right winds and veered all the underground radioactivity into the atmosphere, directly into Canada.

Naturally, giving prior warning wasn't deemed to be "in the US national interest" and besides, the Americans had a better-than-even chance of the problem being attributed to the USSR.

L. D. Romaniuk, Brae Glen Road, Calgary.

How to revive the Irish body politic

For those of us who have campaigned for agitationalism, tolerance and pluralism in Irish society, the defeat of our government's restrictive divorce proposals in the recent referendum was a stark reminder of the hold that fundamentalism and prejudice has on the minds of people in areas of high religious observance where one denomination is overwhelmingly dominant.

The grand coalition of Roman Catholic and property interests in the form of the RC hierarchy and the Fianna Fail party overwhelmed Garret Fitzgerald's constitutional crusade. It is absolutely fatuous nonsense of Charles Haughey to assert that the result will have little significance in the context of Northern Ireland.

The menace of Managua

The Guardian is wrong to suggest (Leader, July 6) that the advent in Nicaragua poses no threat to the United States. United States policy is determined principally by the fear that failure to control her own base block in Latin America would, first, make it clear to the elsewhere is relatively risk free; second, demonstrate United States irresolution to China and USA Third World allies and thereby provoke doubt as to the value of Washington as an ally; and, thirdly, help confirm United States post-Vietnam post-Watargate global paralysis.

It is this paralysis which, it is feared, provided the main opportunity for Soviet geo-political expansion in the second half of the 1970s: the airlifting of Cuban forces into Angola (1975-76) and Ethiopia (1977-78); the support for Vietnamese expansion into Cam-

erodia (1978); and direct Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979.

Western Europeans, who need only face Soviet power in Europe and whose interests are only regional in scope, will consequently view the events of Latin America in largely regional terms — a superpower crushing the independence of a desperately poor nation-state that seeks only justice and freedom for her people.

The United States, which must face Soviet power in every continent on earth, and whose interests and obligations are therefore global in range, dare not regard the events in Central America in anything less than "universal terms". Soviet power is simply too great to take such a risk.

Daniel Parana, Worthing, Sussex.

BT buy-back plan could hurt Labour

AT ONE time the Labour Party's policy was to nationalise the "top hundred companies" without compensation. The companies were never actually named, and the proposal never appeared in an election manifesto, but its existence as part of party policy satisfied those who believe that clause four of the constitution, which pledges Labour to "the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange," is central to its whole purpose.

But nationalisation is not much of a vote-winner, so Labour has come up with a new concept called "social ownership" which is expected to be put to the party conference for approval in October. The first target for social ownership will be British Telecom, which the Government privatised two years ago by selling off 51 per cent of its assets to 1.7 million shareholders in what was described as "the sole of the century".

Labour would give shareholders a choice of cashing in their shares at the 130p which they paid for them (they are at present worth 218p), or of exchanging them, on preferential terms, for non-voting securities which would have to be held for a specific length of time.

This novel scheme would enable Labour to regain control of the industry without having to buy back all the shares.

The party's left wing, however, will almost certainly see this as a betrayal of clause four, and as further evidence of the leadership's readiness to renege on the party's socialist ideal. The right may see it as another vote-loser, since pension funds and trade unions, as well as many first-time shareholders who are traditional Labour supporters. A fierce debate seems guaranteed.

From the point of view of the Government, Mr Neil Kinnock, however, Labour must have some policy for countering the Tories' massive sell-off of public assets without an unacceptable level of borrowing and without alienating too many voters, so the social ownership device could also be used to reacquire enterprises such as British Gas and British Airways if Mrs Thatcher persists in selling them.

There is, for the moment, a lull in the privatisation programme. British Airways is still not attractive enough to be sold, and the Government last week abandoned its plans to sell off the country's monopoly water undertakings. The

Government is looking for a period of tranquillity between now and the general election, which doubtless explains why it proposes to take no immediate action on the controversial Peacock Report on the future of public service broadcasting. The Prime Minister still wants the BBC to have to compete for advertising revenue; still dislikes the relative independence which the corporation derives from its licence fees; still believes it to be guilty of left-wing bias. But the BBC has friends and admirers, worldwide, so its structure is safeguarded for the immediate future. Mrs Thatcher's dislike of the BBC is shared by her party chair-

THE WEEK IN BRITAIN by James Lewis

Environment Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, said the project had merely been postponed, but his announcement was interpreted as an admission either that the ill-conceived scheme had become too unpopular to proceed with, or that it was too complicated to put into effect.

None of the alleged benefits of privatisation — greater competition, financial discipline, improved choice for the consumer — are applicable to the water industry, and there have been growing environmental worries about the proposed water companies being torn between profits and protecting the countryside, monitoring effluent discharge into rivers, and the conservation of flora and wildlife. The prospect of churning for water by usage through metering would also probably lead to reduced consumption, which would mean that profits could only come through increased prices. The City, understandably, came to see it as a poor prospect for investors.

There are increasing signs that man, Mr Norman Tebbit, who regularly attacks editors, producers, and sometimes journalists for what he believes is their built-in tendency to present views contrary to those of the Government. He has now set up a special "bias monitoring unit" in Conservative Central Office to compile evidence on which complaints to the broadcasting authorities can be based. (Labour, when in office, is equally critical of the BBC, which suggests that the corporation is perhaps not doing too bad a job.)

Leicester's inner city riots in Twickenham, London, were recalled this week when an inquiry headed by Lord Clifford concluded that the worst of the trouble could have been avoided by more sensitive policing and by greater cooperation between the police and the ethnic community on the Broadwater Farm estate.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, has warned that any recurrence of what he called last summer's "unprecedented level of savagery"

comes to us, she is still a priest. Once we depart from this understanding of ordination, we introduce a new and alarming geographical element to our theology.

She said there were 743 Anglican women priests ordained abroad. Of the estimated 66 million baptised Anglicans, 60 million were members of provinces which ordained women or agreed in principle to ordain them.

Supporting the motion, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said: "We cannot have little Englanders in the matter of church unity."

He rejected claims that the measure would complicate relations with Rome, which he argued had maintained its dialogue with the entire Anglican communion despite the ordination of numerous women priests.

She argued that the proposed reform meant only that when an Anglican woman ordained abroad "leaves her own province and

could mean police retaliation with plectric bullets, CS gas and armoured vehicles such as those used in Northern Ireland. The Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, has authorised the purchase of 24 bullet-proof vehicles and 80 armoured personnel carriers to protect officers against the petrol bombs and gunshots which, in Tottenham, led to the murder of a constable and fatal injuries to a press photographer.

The National Council for Civil Liberties described this extra equipment as "tooling up for trouble" rather than avoiding conflict. Though Sir Kenneth is acutely aware of the social tensions in the area he has to police and can hardly be blamed for taking steps to protect his force, Mr Hurd has flatly refused any inquiry that would examine the violence in the light of inner-city problems.

A police officer who killed a five-year boy during an armed raid on a house in Birmingham was acquitted of the boy's manslaughter. A Crown Court jury concluded, in the light of overwhelming evidence, that the shooting of John Shorthouse by Constable Brian Chester, a police marksman, was a tragic accident. There were, however, demands that the police should accept corporate responsibility by compensating the boy's family, and that there should be a real overhaul of the terms under which guns are issued, carried and used by the police.

The eminently respectable civil service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, elected as its new general secretary Mr John Macdonald who, besides being a lifelong Labour Party member, admitted to being a supporter of Militant, the extreme left-wing tendency which Labour is trying to expel from its ranks. His backers were thought to have been the lower-paid civil servants who, from behind their desks in unemployment benefit offices, are increasingly unable to cope with the harsh consequences of the Government's economic policies.

OBITUARY

Prof. Gemme gardeners' voice

By Mervin Wainwright

PROFESSOR Alan Gemme, whose gentle Scottish voice and the most vicious wifely followers of Gardener's Qu Timon on BBC radio, had died 73.

His scholarly approach, by 27 years as professor of botany at Keele University, was a reliable foil to the more advice of colleagues on the programme like Bill Sowerbutts and Fred Load.

In the academic world he was respected as the author of *Plant Anatomy*, co-author of the first volume of *Ch Botanic* and contributor of papers to learned journals. A natural ability as a broadcaster brought him a much wider audience.

Professor Gammell was educated at Ayr Academy and Glasgow University and his career research botanist, from 1931 his appointment at Keele in took him to Manchester University, the West of Scotland University College and the Midland Forensic Science Laboratory.

With Messrs Sowerbutts and Load, he was one of the *Gardeners' Question Time* when the programme launched in 1950. His opinions on dying isopods, wrongly-planted fennel, and the mephisto ended when he retired the Isle of Arran in 1982; previous year, he had been elected the OBE.

Letters to the Editor are welcome but not all can be answered. We don't like cutting them unless they are necessary. Please send a short and a better chance. Send to The Guardian Weekly, PO Box 5, Chesham, Bucks HP8 4JH, England.

Make less room for poverty — and more room for justice

Start at the sharp end and try to do something to help; this is the way that Quakers have always sought to tackle problems. If you can't do something grand, you can still do something worthwhile.

QUAKER PEACE & SERVICE sets out to help with small projects in economically deprived countries, working with people to improve the quality of food, health, skills and knowledge — of life itself. Without the stress of poverty, there's more room for justice. In Britain, too, QPS

opens up paths towards supporting positive local enabling diplomats and politicians to voice their mutual doubts and fears away from the public seeking to bring religious viewpoints into today's violence. But we can't work ourselves; there are practical projects maintained. The world has more costly everyday work becomes more vital. Please add your help to more room for justice.

Tick box for more information.

☐ Asia
☐ Africa
☐ Middle East
☐ Latin America
☐ Peace and nonviolence
☐ Sharing World Resources
☐ United Nations
☐ Europe, Inc. N. Ireland
☐ East/West relations
☐ General

I want to help Quaker Peace Service. Here is my contribution of

Name

Address

Send to, Quaker Peace & Service, GW3, Friends House, Epsom Road, London NW11 2BJ. One No. 513 7314. Registered Charity No. 237968.

THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY

July 13, 1986 Vol. 135 No. 2

Copyright © 1986 by Guardian Publications Ltd., 110 Farringdon Road, London, England. All rights reserved. Letters to the Editor and other editorial correspondence to: The Guardian Weekly, PO Box 16, Chesham, Bucks HP8 4JH, England. Subscription enquiries to the Circulation Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 154 Denmaga, Manchester, M60 2RR, England. Advertisement enquiries to the Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
United Kingdom, Eire £26.00
AIR EDITION: Europe £32.00; Middle East, North Africa £32.50;
Americas, Airfreight (except North), Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia £35.50;
Australia, Far East, Pacific £38.50.

Let us send a B.M. Subscription to your friend — and a B.M. Card with your best wishes.

To: Circulation Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 154 Denmaga, Manchester M60 2RR, England. Please mail The Guardian Weekly for one year to:

Name

Address

Subscription ordered by

Address if not above

I enclose payment of £

Holders of VISA, Access, MasterCard, and American Express cards may have subscriptions charged to their account.

*Please debit my VISA/Access/MasterCard/American Express

Account No.

Cardholder's Signature

Card Expiry Date

THE Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will urge the African front-line states during visits to Lusaka and Harare this week to give his "peace mission" to South Africa more time and not confront Mrs Thatcher with a sanctions ultimatum during the mini Commonwealth summit in London on August 3.

The likelihood is that he will be given a dusty answer, and told that Mrs Thatcher's honourable and sensible course now is to take the lead in going to the United Nations Security Council with a proposal for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

But the Foreign Secretary, having now been assured that President P. W. Botha and members of his Cabinet will agree to meet him during the last week of July, is already planning a second trip, this time mainly to South Africa, despite the rebuff he has received

Howe asks for more time

By Haila Pick

from all sides in that country. He is determined to persevere with his search for miracles.

He will appeal to President Kenneth Kaunda and to Mr Robert Mugabe to support his efforts to convince South Africa's anti-apartheid leaders, especially the gaoled ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, that they should agree to meet him when he goes to South Africa.

It is recognised in London that it is crucial for Sir Geoffrey to see Mr Mandela as early as possible in an effort to secure his support. Without his blessing, it is unlikely that any black leader in South Africa can be persuaded to meet the British Foreign Secretary, apart from Chief Gataha Buthelesi.

But Mr Mandela is said to be very reluctant. His wife, Winnie, has already said that she would not meet the Foreign Secretary.

President Botha is playing hard to get. He kept the British Government waiting for most of last week before indicating that he was too busy for a meeting this week — he is said to be on holiday — but would be prepared to schedule one before the end of the month.

The ANC leaders in exile are saying they are willing to talk with Sir Geoffrey while he is in the Zambian capital. He wants to use the opportunity to urge the ANC to overcome their suspicions of British motives, and to accept Mrs

Thatcher's view that Britain deserves to be given this last chance to try and pull the South African authorities out of the quagmire of their own making.

He will seek the front-line states and the exiled ANC leaders to reflect that Britain is now acting on behalf of the EEC, and has the support of the US Administration and effectively of all the major Western industrialised states with a big economic stake in South Africa. If Pretoria will still listen to any outsider, then his voice would surely carry more weight than Commonwealth threats of sanctions.

The Foreign Secretary believes he has no alternative but to warn

that the South African Government's response to his "peace mission" is likely to be slow in coming.

The Foreign Office has also now realised that it forgot to take into account the fact that the National Party holds its annual congress on August 12, and that Mr Botha would be most unlikely to risk any concessions before that important meeting, even if he were inclined to do so.

The Foreign Secretary has to convince the Commonwealth that President Botha should be given the benefit of the doubt, at least until then. But Britain, in making the case for patience until August 12, also knows that a failure by President Botha to announce major concessions will produce a situation where Mrs Thatcher will come under irresistible pressure to opt for South Africa's economic and political isolation.



"Actually this is quite promising — I still have my foot in the door!"

ceded that the strike had been triggered by demands for the release of union leaders. He recalled that the chairman of the company, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, had warned the Minister of Law and Order last month that critical wage negotiations were pending, and that the detentions would make it impossible for the union to represent the workers.

A number of other leading South African businessmen supported the appeal for Mr Mandela's release, including the heads of the food group, Premier Milling, the biggest sugar corporation, Tongaat-Hulett, the main retail chain stores and the southern African division of BP.

More than 2,000 striking black miners last week forced the closure of four De Beers diamond mines in Kimberley, in the northern Cape, as the protest by South Africa's black workers against the detention of their trade union leaders gathered momentum.

A spokesman for De Beers commented that the strike had been

has some sort of death wish. He sounds like a latter-day Ian Smith.

Charges of murder, arson and assault will be brought against 780 people detained under the state of emergency, South Africa's Bureau for Information said. "When formally charged, the accused will have normal access to their legal representatives, and process of law will take its normal course." This was the first official indication that the number detained under emergency regulations runs at least to hundreds.

Three groups of people had already been charged with attempted murder for trying to "necklace" people by placing a burning tyre around their necks, the bureau said.

The decision to prosecute the 780 detainees contrasts with the failure to charge all but a handful of those interned during the partial emergency between July 21 last year and March 7 this year. According to the Detainee Parents' Support Committee, more than 7,992 people were detained then, but only about 2 per cent were charged.

The committee said that it plans to appeal to the International Red Cross, Amnesty International and Lawyers for Human Rights to try to persuade the Government to break the silence about arrests. It urged that the names of detainees be published immediately upon detention, saying that it knew of 2,800 people who had been taken into custody or reported missing.

The bomb explosion in central Johannesburg on Tuesday last week was caused by a limpet mine of Soviet origin. A further bomb

exploded outside a police station in Cape Town on Thursday last week, injuring a policeman and a policeman, and bringing to 12 the number of bomb explosions since the declaration of the state of emergency. The explosions have claimed the lives of three women, two white and one Indian. Nearly 100 people have been injured, most of them white. The bombs do not appear to have seriously unnerved whites, but they have certainly brought the reality of the war home to them.

The Citizen, which was founded on money provided secretly by the now-defunct department of information, said: "The blast in central Johannesburg in which six women and two children were injured — one of them a baby — is another example of the utter callousness and unconcern for life and limb that the African National Congress displays."

Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu condemned the bomb attacks in towns and cities, and called for talks to resolve political differences. Describing the bomb attacks as "acts of terrorism," Bishop Tutu said: "The problems of our country cannot be solved by the violence of injustice, oppression and exploitation, nor by that of those who seek to overthrow such a repressive system."

Blacks suspected that the attacks were the work of rightwingers, while whites blamed them on black radicals. Bishop Tutu said: "There is still much goodwill left. Can't we get together and talk? Can't we get recognised as authentic leaders and representatives of all our people get together and talk?"

Government wants free market in broadcasting

A FREE market in television and radio broadcasting with possible "pay-as-you-view" metering to replace the licence system received broad approval from the Government last week.

However, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, made it clear that legislation based on the Peacock report into future funding of broadcasting would be shelved until after the next general election. He confirmed that ministers do not accept the proposal to weaken regulations on good taste, decency and political balance.

A member of the Peacock committee described one of its most radical proposals — hiving off BBC Radio 1 and 2 to commercial operators who could take advertising — as daft and damaging.

A few Conservative MPs were disappointed that the BBC would not be quickly made to take advertising and to cut the licence fee. However, it seemed that there was little pressure on Mr Hurd from his backbenchers, save for some ritualised criticism of the BBC's supposed anti-Tory bias.

A Cabinet committee chaired by the Prime Minister is to give detailed consideration of the report with publication of a green paper on radio broadcasting scheduled for the autumn. But the broadcasting bill to implement reform will not be presented until after the general election.

The Government is also likely to

have to produce a holding position on the television licence fee before the next election. It has been pegged at £55 until the end of March, 1988, but before then the BBC will need some indication of its likely income for the following period.

Mr Hurd said that the committee's plans for a competitive market in television services "fit well with our general philosophy". But he rejected proposals to put broadcasting on a regulatory footing equal to that of the press on matters of good taste and political balance.

The next licence round begins next year, when the IBA is due to advertise franchises for independent broadcasting contracts for the eight years from 1990. Mr Hurd told MPs that although no decision had been made on the licence auction idea the IBA would be obliged to keep the option open as the franchising procedure began.

The BBC and ITV welcomed the report's conclusion that the BBC should continue to be funded by the licence fee system for the time being, and should not have to take advertising. There was less enthusiasm for privatising Radio 1 and 2 to take advertising.

The director-general of the BBC, Mr Alastair Milne, said: "It remains our policy to try to offer an effective range of programmes to all sections of the public. We believe therefore that Radio 1 and

2 listeners have the same claim to a share of the BBC licence fee as do the listeners to Radios 3 and 4." The ITV companies were surprised and disappointed that a majority on the committee had advocated putting their franchisees up for auction. A tendering system would lead towards concentration on "profit performance rather than programme performance," they said.

By Dennis Barker and John Carval

But the most spirited clash came within the committee at the report's launch in London.

Professor Alastair Hetherington and Miss Judith Chalmers, the broadcaster, did not accept the committee's majority recommendation that the two most popular BBC radio channels should be hived off. They supported a rival recommendation that the BBC should be given the option of selling off the channels.

Professor Hetherington said: "It is daft because no-one has thought out what would be sold. You cannot sell Jimmy Young, even if you wanted to. It is damaging because it does break up the universality of the BBC's radio services, and it is damaging to the External Services."

The recommendation that ITV franchises be auctioned to the

highest bidder was not daft but unworkable, he said. The Independent Broadcasting Authority would have to choose between franchisees with a track record of making programmes and newcomers with no record but plenty of money.

The committee makes concrete recommendations only for the first of what it sees as a three-stage process towards a free market pay-per-programme television system in the 21st century.

In stage one, the licence fee would be indexed to the cost of living and the BBC would carry on virtually as at present. In stage two, which the committee admits is speculative, the BBC would go over to a subscription service by pay-channel "well into the 1990s". In the third stage there would be "pay-per-programme" subscription

with an increased number of programming suppliers, of which the BBC would be only one.

The committee suggests that new television sets should be adapted to prevent programmes being seen by anyone not paying a subscription. It suggests a date for this not later than January 1, 1988, and envisages that the device would cost about £25 at today's prices.

Several suggestions are made on how to make paying the licence fee more palatable. They include instalments, and exemption for pensioners and people on supplementary benefit.

The committee wants to reduce the cost of the television licence by charging at least £10 for a car radio and thinks that black and white television licences should be nearer the price of those for colour.

FILL IN THE COUPON. THEN FILL IN CHEQUES FROM A DEPOSIT ACCOUNT THAT PAYS OVER 9.6% INTEREST.

If you have sterling funds to invest, find out about the Sterling Money Account managed by offshore bankers, Tyndall & Co (Isle of Man) Ltd.

You earn high interest (the result of Tyndall Group's muscle in the money market) and enjoy the convenience of a cheque book for all normal banking services, including instant access to your funds, and payment of large bills (minimum cheque £250). The account can also be used for standing orders.

Investment in UK banks, local authorities and building societies. Interest is credited four times a year, with the interest itself earning interest to give you an even higher return (currently 9.98%). Post the coupon for details.

*Rate at time of going to press.

To: Tyndall & Co. (Isle of Man) Ltd, Dept PO Box 62, Tyndall House, Kensington Rd, Douglas, Isle of Man, U.K. Tel: (0624) 29201. Telex: 628732. Please send me details of Tyndall Money Accounts. Sterling ☐ US Dollar ☐ Name Address

Tyndall & Co. (Isle of Man) Ltd

Restrictions on Winnie Mandela lifted

By Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

This report was compiled subject to the emergency regulations imposed on the press by the South African Government.

ALL restrictions on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the gaoled African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, have been lifted. For the first time in nearly a decade, she is no free enemy of her black South African compatriots.

Captain Henry Beck, a spokesman of the Ministry of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed on Monday that Mrs Mandela was no longer restricted under South Africa's Internal Security Act.

She can now be quoted by the South African press on two conditions. Her statements must not be subversive as defined in the emergency regulations and must not be calculated to further the objects of the outlawed ANC. Those restrictions apply to all South Africans.

Captain Beck advised the media to take legal advice before quoting Mrs Mandela, a forthright woman who, in the past, repeatedly defied the ministerial decree prohibiting her from living in her Soweto home and from talking to the press.

The lifting of the curbs on the "mother of the nation," as Mrs Mandela's admirers have dubbed her, followed a Supreme Court ruling that it was not enough for the Minister of Law to state that he was satisfied that it was in the interests of law and order to restrict any person. He had, the court found, to state why he thought the person was a threat to public order.

Captain Beck's confirmation that Mrs Mandela is now as free as any black South African came only hours before a strong attack on her husband by the state-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation on a "self-confessed Commu-

nist revolutionary who... still believes in violence as a means of achieving political change."

The attack on Mr Mandela was linked to the planned mission to South Africa by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to try to persuade the South African Government to release Mr Mandela and to unban the ANC. The SABC said that the ANC's leaders refused to consider abandoning violence and were, moreover, closely tied to the Soviet Union through the South African Communist Party.

Leading South African businessmen and industrialists earlier called on the Government to release Mr Mandela. In a statement published in Johannesburg's Sunday Star newspaper, Mr Gavin Rely, chairman of the giant Anglo American Mining Corporation, said: "Whether one likes the ANC or not — and I personally do not like its policy of violence nor its Marxist economic thinking — it constitutes an important factor in the South African political set-up."

He added that Mr Mandela, who is serving a life sentence after being convicted in 1964 of sabotage, "has become a myth, and I believe the ANC should be challenged for what it is."

A number of other leading South African businessmen supported the appeal for Mr Mandela's release, including the heads of the food group, Premier Milling, the biggest sugar corporation, Tongaat-Hulett, the main retail chain stores and the southern African division of BP.

More than 2,000 striking black miners last week forced the closure of four De Beers diamond mines in Kimberley, in the northern Cape, as the protest by South Africa's black workers against the detention of their trade union leaders gathered momentum.

A spokesman for De Beers com-

US reviewing Zimbabwe policy

THE United States is reviewing its aid policy towards Zimbabwe after failing to receive an apology for a virulent attack at a diplomatic reception in Harare on the West for its policies in South Africa. At a reception, the Zimbabwe Sports Minister, Mr David Karimanzira, accused the Western powers of doing nothing to end apartheid because of their "massive and profitable investments" in South Africa.

The former US president, Mr Jimmy Carter, had addressed the crowd of 300 for a few minutes, saying how pleased he was to have been able to guide US foreign

policy which helped to bring about majority rule in Zimbabwe.

At his turn to propose a toast, Mr Karimanzira, reading from a prepared speech, pointed out that the United States and Britain had in recent years imposed sanctions against many countries, including the Soviet Union, Libya, Nicaragua, Poland, Afghanistan, and Argentina, but they balked at imposing sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Carter walked out, along with the US chargé d'affaires in Zimbabwe, Mr Gibson Lanpher, and other British and Western diplomats.

THE WEEK

UNDER cover of a new security plan, Syrian troops from the elite "special forces" appeared in the streets of West Beirut for the first time since the Syrian army was driven from the Lebanese capital during the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Informed sources said the soldiers — reported 200 in all — arrived in West Beirut from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley to join a small but steadily growing Syrian military presence in West Beirut, temporarily headed by General Ghazi Kananeh, head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon and reportedly including five colonels and a head of an 86-man "observer force."

Nicaragua has expelled Bishop Pablo Vega for what the government described as "anti-patriotic and criminal behaviour". Bishop Vega, vice-president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, is an outspoken critic of the Sandinistas.

Nicaragua's Catholic prime minister described the expulsion as "a violation of human rights" and the Pope, speaking in Colombia, described it as "an almost incredible act".

The government said Bishop Vega's support of the contra had made him an accessory to a crime: landmine explosion in northern Nicaragua which killed 32 civilians on board a bus. The attack happened at Soyocito in Jinotega province, about 100 miles north-east of Managua. The victims included 12 children, 12 women and eight men.

POLICE shot two members of a Sikh extremist gang that rampaged through the Punjab, shooting dead six people and injuring two children.

The gunbattles came during 24 hours of violence in the north Indian state, in which 13 people were killed in disturbances sparked by extremist Sikh separatists. Sikh rioters. So far this month, 24 people have been killed in extremist violence.

Police also said gunmen killed a paramilitary policeman in an attack on the New Caltan home of Mr Gurbinder Kaur, a Sikh who leads the Congress Party in the Punjab state legislature.

MR JAQVIAN RAM, 40 years the standard-bearer of India's Harijan (untouchable) community, died in New Delhi, aged 75. He was one of the last survivors in the present Parliament of the Indian government that paved the way for independence. After holding ministerial posts in several Congress administrations he joined the Opposition when Mrs Gandhi called an election in 1977. After the Janata Party victory, he was disappointed at not being chosen as the first Harijan Prime Minister, settling reluctantly for the defence ministry and one of two deputy premierships.

THREE more generals have been appointed to the Polish Communist Party Politburo. They are General Jozef Barylo, who oversees social and ideological matters, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Internal Affairs Minister, and General Florian Siwicki, the Defence Minister. Gorbachev sent approval, page 12.

MOZAMBIQUE has accused Malawi of helping South African-backed rebels logistically and materially in their attacks on Mozambique targets. The country's leading military figure, Col. Gen. Sebastiao Mabele, accused South Africa of trying to divide Mozambique at the Zambezi and Save rivers.

Mozambique and other Frontline States have made recent undisclosed and unsuccessful diplomatic approaches to ask Dr Sanku's Government to halt his aid to South African military and propaganda efforts whose use of Malawi is increasing.

THE Paris police chief, Mr Guy Fougère, has resigned in a public row with the Interior Minister, Mr Charles Pasqua, who accused him on television of rigging crime statistics to please the former Socialist government. His resignation is likely to cast doubt on new security measures in the capital instigated by Mr Pasqua, who has been leading a law-and-order campaign.

THE killing by Peru's armed forces of between 250 and 400 prisoners in three Lima jails has brought the resignation of the Justice Minister, Mr Luis Gonzales Posada. Mr Gonzales Posada's dismissal came hours after the death of General Basilio Martinez, commander of the small Republican Guard paramilitary police force. President Garcia has accused the Republican Guard of having slaughtered more than 100 guerrilla prisoners after they had surrendered at Lujáncho jail.

THE Reagan Administration is getting rid of its ambassador in Honduras, Mr John Ferch, as part of its campaign to step up the pressure on Nicaragua. No successor has been named yet but analysts expect "a real driver" of US policy interests to replace Mr Ferch, who drew criticism over his alleged failure to mobilise the Honduran Government into more vigorous protests over the Nicaraguan invasion in March.

A PIANIST from Belfast, Barry Douglas, won the top prize in the International Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow. It was the first time since 1950 that a teenager has taken first prize without splitting the award with a Soviet musician.

Douglas, 26, of Belfast, who studied at the Royal College of Music in London, impressed juries with the strength and brightness of his playing. In performance of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1 in F-flat minor drew a 10-minute ovation.

NZ lets French agents go

By Campbell Page in Paris and Ian Templeton in Wellington

THE TWO French secret agents involved in the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior, which killed a photographer, are to leave jail in New Zealand immediately for three years "confinement" on the South Pacific atoll of Hao, a French territory with an open air cinema, bars, and a night club.

The release of the two agents, Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur, is part of a UN-mediated deal between France and New Zealand, which also includes an official French apology to the New Zealand Government for the attack on the ship a year ago, payment of nearly 25 million in compensation, and an end to French obstruction of New Zealand imports.

France and New Zealand on Monday welcomed the agreement, arranged by the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, but there were signs in New Zealand of a political row over its acceptance. The Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, told a news conference: "I feel an amazing sense of vindication. We will receive an unqualified apology from the French Government."

But the leader of the Opposition, Mr Jim Bolger, said that New Zealand had been "humiliated" and Mr Lange "made to look an idiot." He recalled that as recently as April the Prime Minister had said the agents were not for sale. Such criticisms are likely to be reinforced by details now emerging of life on Hao, a French military staging base for the nuclear test range at Moruroa. According to Mr Lange, Hao is a desolate place with few facilities. But French military

personnel who have served there speak of a pleasant officers' club, bars, and a night club, excellent housing, and sailing and water sports in the lagoon.

In Paris, it emerged that the two agents will have full access to family and friends but will not be allowed to leave the island without the agreement of the two governments. Nor can they give interviews or write for publication.

A spokesman for the French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, emphasized that they were being transferred to French territory and the Prime Minister himself referred to the new assignments awaiting them, while Mr Lange underlined that they were not being set free.

The beneficiaries of the settlement were widely known as the Turenge couple because they entered New Zealand as a married couple on forged Swiss passports using the fictitious name.

Both coped well with the stress of trial and imprisonment. Captain Prieur, a 38-year-old woman, passed her time jogging, knitting, and listening to music. Major Mafart, aged 35 and a seasoned campaigner for the intelligence services, pursued his interest in sport and guitar-playing. Mr Chirac on Monday praised "the exemplary dignity" with which both officers had been serving their sentences.

Mr Perez de Cuellar came closer to the New Zealand than the French position in settling a figure for compensation — \$7 million instead of the \$4 million suggested by Paris and the \$9 million sought by Wellington.

Mr Chirac will also deliver a full and formal apology to New Zealand for the attack on the Rainbow Warrior and the breach of international law.

France will end its war of attrition against New Zealand imports. The French authorities have been using import licences and regulations to block consignments and apply pressure on the New Zealand Government.

In the settlement, France undertakes not to oppose better imports through the EEC to Britain in 1987 and 1988, and not to take any measures to block meat imports to the EEC.

Mr Lange told reporters that the New Zealand Government regarded the Secretary-General's ruling as a fair and just resolution of the differences between France and New Zealand over the Rainbow Warrior bombing. The ruling apportioned met New Zealand's requirements, he said — for an apology, for compensation, for a lifting of trade restraints, and for the continued detention of the two agents.

New Zealand also regarded it as fundamental that a mechanism has been provided for arbitration should any dispute arise, and a three-monthly report is to be made to the UN Secretary-General on the situation of Mafart and Prieur in Hao.

Mr Lange said that the Secretary-General's determination that the two agents should be detained in Hao had "an exultant irony which will not be lost on the French."

"It is, I believe, an appropriate outcome, albeit one that was unexpected," he said.

Hussein clampdown on PLO

THE Jordanian Government announced on Monday that it is closing down all 25 offices of Mr Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah guerrilla group in Amman and expelling a number of PLO personnel.

The decision, which could have profound consequences for Middle East politics, follows growing tension between Jordan and the PLO, which began in February when King Hussein announced he was breaking off political cooperation with the guerrilla organisation. Fatah is the largest component of the PLO.

Jordan's official Petra news agency said that the government decision had been taken in response to a statement by Fatah's Revolutionary Council in Tunis on June 18.

According to Radio Monte Carlo, the expulsion order includes Mr Khalil Al-Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, Mr Arafat's deputy as

By our Middle East Correspondent

commander of all PLO forces and the most senior Palestinian official still living in Jordan.

"We regret this spirit of revenge because we are trying to preserve brotherly relations," Mr Al-Wazir told reporters in Amman. But he said he believed he would be expelled.

Jordanian officials said that the decision would not affect 12 PLO offices dealing with non-military Palestinian affairs, and it seems likely that members of the PLO's executive committee and departments dealing with the affairs of the Israeli-occupied West Bank will be permitted to stay.

The Jordanian Government statement took care to note that Jordan would continue to work with the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" — a position it has enjoyed since the 1974 Arab summit.

But there was no disguising the fact that King Hussein's move was intended — and widely interpreted as — a grievous blow to Mr Arafat at a time when the PLO is politically and militarily weak and its membership is shattered. The decision leaves open the likelihood that Jordan will step up its recent attempts to win back influence in the West Bank and possibly consider entering peace talks with Israel.

Ms Anna Siniara, editor of the East Jerusalem newspaper Al-Fajr and a leading PLO supporter in the West Bank, said that the Jordanian move meant a final and irrevocable break with the PLO and that Amman would now lose all its remaining influence.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

	Starting Week July 7	Previous Closing Rate
Australia	2.4135-2.4175	2.3807-2.3869
Canada	21.25-22.50	22.51-23.54
Denmark	68.25-68.45	68.42-68.82
Germany	2.1148-2.1175	2.1237-2.1274
France	12.38-12.41	12.42-12.46
Italy	10.70-10.72	10.56-10.71
Japan	12.04-12.05	12.04-12.05
Netherlands	1.1070-1.1080	1.1100-1.1110
Spain	1.2250-1.2255	1.2275-1.2285
Sweden	3.763-3.768	3.75-3.77
Switzerland	11.40-11.42	11.44-11.46
UK	22.81-22.87	22.83-22.82
USA	212.54-212.84	212.62-213.81
West Germany	12.83-12.85	12.86-12.88
Yen	2.72-2.73	2.713-2.717
DM	1.5240-1.5250	1.5221-1.5210
ECU	1.5550-1.5560	1.5580-1.5585

FT 30 Share Index 1347.8 Gold \$344.75

THE GUARDIAN, July 13, 1988

American scientists to inspect on site

By Martin Walker in Moscow

A GROUP of American scientists were due to leave Moscow this week to install for the first time seismic monitoring devices around the Russian Soviet underground test site for nuclear weapons at Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan.

The scientists, from the US-based Natural Resources Defence Council, are placing the instruments as part of a private venture, with official US Government backing. But their action could embarrass the Reagan Administration, which continues to base its rejection of any nuclear test ban agreement on the issue of verification.

The team of nine scientists will monitor activity at the

Semipalatinsk site by installing three sets of instruments. They will build up a set of measurements of local seismic activity, and assess the effect of earthquakes and even US nuclear tests.

The result should be a virtually foolproof system to check whether the Russians are abiding by any future test ban treaty.

The team has been welcomed by the Soviet authorities, which are still abiding by a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. The American scientists have undertaken to provide both the US and the Soviet Governments with data they collect.

There would be useful data to record even if there were no Soviet

nuclear tests in the region during the monitoring period, said Dr Thomas Cockrill, the NRDC's senior scientist, who will lead the group to Semipalatinsk.

"We believe that modern seismic methods make it possible to achieve reliable 'verification,'" Professor Mikhail Sidorov, Director of the Soviet Institute of Geophysics, told the Soviet press agency, Novoski.

"Our national systems can already verify the observance of any ban on testing. However, the US Congress demands a kind of super guarantee. In our view, this is excessive, though we are ready to do extra work with American scientists."

More optimism about a summit

PRESIDENT REAGAN has for the first time expressed optimism that a summit with the Soviet leader later this year may produce tangible results on arms control, as well as on regional and human rights issues.

In a White House transcript of an interview with the President, he explains that his optimism is based on a letter from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev last week, in which he says the Soviet leader has opened "additional doors" on arms control, on regional conflicts and also on human rights and immigration. The letter was "quite a packet and worthwhile," Mr Reagan said.

Despite President Reagan's apparent confidence that the way to a productive summit has now been opened, Administration officials remain profoundly cautious. Some sceptics are apparently suspicious that the Soviet Union may not make up its mind on a summit until it sees a US answer to its latest arms control proposals, and receives US assurances that US strategic arsenals will be maintained at more or less their present levels, even if the Salt II treaty is technically pronounced dead.

Important progress has been achieved towards a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, according to a senior Soviet official, General Nikolai Chervov, who is on a brief visit to London.

Asserting that "agreement has been reached in principle, on all but one of the major outstanding issues," with only the question of controlling chemical production in the private sector still to be resolved, General Chervov said that the other "minor" differences could be worked out.

Britain is closely involved in the

chemical weapons negotiations. But the Foreign Office was surprised by General Chervov's optimism, and appeared doubtful that any breakthrough had yet been achieved on provisions for compliance with a chemical weapons ban, in particular the circumstances under which the Soviet Union would agree to on-site inspection.

This issue has been central to the negotiations as the Soviet Union's insistence that the private sector, including multinational companies, must be covered by the provisions of the treaty as well as state-owned facilities.

General Chervov is head of the directorate of the Soviet chief of

By Hella Pick

staff, and is one of the Kremlin's senior spokesmen on arms control.

Meanwhile, Congressional pressure is building up on the US Administration to halt production of the troubled BigEye chemical bomb in the wake of the latest test data. Pentagon officials judge the most recent tests to be a qualified success, although at least one key component failed repeatedly.

But a bipartisan group of 20 senators wrote to the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, on June 26, saying: "All of us will vote against producing any weapon that has failed its tests for utility, reliability, and effectiveness."

The BigEye bomb, one of several new weapons being developed by the Pentagon to replace existing chemical arms stockpiles, can expect rough congressional treatment later this month. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are due to consider moves

that would eliminate money for BigEye from military budgets in 1987.

The United States has intercepted a missile moving at three times the speed of sound, thanks to Star Wars technology, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, announced with great fanfare last week.

Mr Weinberger told a Pentagon press conference that the successful experiment involving a non-nuclear device and carried out secretly, had moved the US "much further towards our goal of defence against missiles of all ranges."

According to Pentagon officials, the test would allow the US to defend itself against incoming Russian ballistic missiles at the "terminal" phase after they have entered the atmosphere heading towards American targets.

The Ping Experiment involved destroying a target that was launched from a plane at 44,000 feet, the Pentagon said. The interception actually took place at 12,000 feet above the earth in an experiment that was "designed to strengthen deterrence by finding a better way to destroy enemy missiles."

The Defence Secretary was clearly determined to use the test to keep the SDI research programme on track. Both houses of Congress have taken steps to slash funds from President Reagan's proposed \$4.9 billion spending on SDI this year.

Mr Weinberger may also fear that Administration moderates will be tempted to slow research on Star Wars in exchange for an agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce strategic nuclear systems.

Mr Tolentino, who ran as former

Marcos loyalists surrender after putsch fails

By our Foreign Staff

A counter-revolution by supporters of the deposed Philippines president, Ferdinand Marcos, collapsed after about 200 rebel soldiers surrendered to the government. A senior military official, Colonel Emiliano Temple, said on Monday the soldiers gave up at dawn after government troops backed by tanks and armoured personnel carriers sealed the area around the hotel in central Manila where the 75-year-old former Foreign Minister, Arturo Tolentino, proclaimed a government in the name of Mr Marcos.

Mr Tolentino and six disaffected forces generals lacked the backing of armoured units, which were reported earlier to be advancing into central Manila, or of the public at large. No violence was reported in the capital or elsewhere.

The putsch attempt had appeared doomed after a claim by Mr Tolentino that he had been joined by Mrs Aquino's influential Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, was quickly denied by Mr Enrile in a radio interview. "I thank them for the offer," Mr Enrile said, "but I am not looking for a new job."

President Aquino, speaking in Mindanao in the south of the country, said earlier that a delegation of senior officers had been sent to negotiate with the rebels but indicated that they did not represent a serious threat to her government. However, all those involved could face charges of sedition, she said. The army chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, who was also out of town at the time of the attempted putsch, reacted calmly to the news, saying: "We have the situation under control... we have the support of all the services of the army."

A day of confusing and slightly bizarre events began with the announcement by Mr Tolentino, that he was taking over as acting President and was in the process of forming a new government.

Mr Tolentino, who ran as former

President Marcos's vice-presidential candidate in the elections in February this year, had himself sworn in by a former Supreme Court judge, Serafin Cuevas, saying that he would carry on until Mr Marcos returned from Hawaii. He had acted, he said, on Mr Marcos's orders, and added that after he took the oath, he telephoned Mr Marcos, who congratulated him.

An hour earlier, five truckloads of troops with Marcos campaign ribbons tied to the barrels of their guns had joined the pro-Marcos demonstrators in a park near the hotel.

Reading a letter he said was written by Mr Marcos, Mr Tolentino said: "I hereby order that in view of (my) unavoidable absence from the Philippines, I authorize Tolentino to be the legitimate head of the country until such times that I return..."

Among the six generals siding with Mr Tolentino were Brigadier-General Jose Zúñiga and Brigadier-General Prospero Olivas, a former paramilitary police chief, who was one of 25 people acquitted last December of the 1983 murder of Mrs Aquino's husband, Benigno.

Despite the rebels' claim that he had joined their cause, Mr Enrile was swift to disavow any collusion. The Philippines, he said: "Could not afford two governments. I would just like to ask the people to be calm and not to panic. Let us avoid violence." Mr Enrile's swift support for Mrs Aquino was said by observers to be crucial to the collapse of the putsch.

Mr Marcos's activities in Hawaii have become a source of increasing embarrassment to Washington. The State Department, in a prepared statement, said: "We understand that General Ramos and Defence Minister Enrile are working closely with President Aquino to bring matters under control. The US strongly supports the Government of President Aquino and is against efforts such as these to undermine it."

CAN YOU AFFORD
\$70,284.00
FOR HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION?

A patient was admitted to hospital on November 17th 1985 suffering a serious illness. Up to midnight on 30th January 1986, the cost of the hospital bed alone had reached \$70,284.00. The figure does not include any medical treatment costs. Fortunately as an Expacare policyholder the total bill was paid by us, have you got the protection of Expacare?

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH PLAN OFFERS

- Wide Medical expenses cover
- Emergency transportation costs
- 24 hour emergency medical assistance
- A personal International Health Plan Card

INTERNATIONAL
Expacare HEALTH PLAN

Contact Expacare today for full details

Expacare - Protecting you and your family whilst living abroad.

Complete this coupon and return to Debbie White, Expacare Services Ltd.

PO Box 71, Bexley Heath, 15 St Botolph Street, London EC3A 7WR, United Kingdom.

Tel 01 2813431

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

ANC will end violence only when South Africa agrees transfer of power

THE African National Congress is bracing itself for a sustained campaign by the British, American, and other Western governments to "draw its teeth" as a liberation movement.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe prepares to visit South Africa to try to pre-empt mounting pressures for sanctions against the white minority regime, interviews with senior ANC officials make it clear that the ANC is convinced that a two-pronged Western Strategy is now underway.

The first prong is to try to set up some sort of process of mediation or dialogue as a replacement for sanctions, with the argument that any tightening of sanctions is premature as long as talks are going on. The second is to press the ANC to call off its armed struggle or "suspend the violence," in order to create, it will be claimed, a better climate for government concessions.

In both cases ANC officials expect a heightening of the long-standing but hitherto episodic efforts by Western governments to split the ANC by describing it as Communist-dominated. The aim is expected to focus on describing the ANC as consisting of moderates and hard-liners, with the ANC executive's Communist Party members cast as the latter.

So far the campaign has had little success, partly, as one ANC official put it, because "nothing is being offered by the regime which could conceivably attract non-Communist nationalists. Not even the formality of democracy is being offered, let alone the substance."

The ANC has long had a close link with the South African Communist Party, which was founded ten years after it, in 1922. At the funeral in Mozambique in March of Moses Mabhida, the general secretary of the SACP, Oliver Tambo, the ANC's president, praised the "deep-seated feeling of revolutionary unity and interdependence" between the ANC, the Communist Party, and the trade union movement.

Although the SACP had revolutionary aims long before the ANC espoused them, officials say that in recent debates on key questions such as negotiating strategies and attacks on civilian targets in South Africa the ANC's Communists take differing positions among themselves, and are by no means always more radical than the non-Communists.

The ANC has never publicly acknowledged how many of its 30-member executive committee are Communists. But officials say the figure of 23 alleged by the South African Government is a gross exaggeration. To take just one example, the ANC's general secretary, Alfred Nzo, alleged by Pretoria to be a Communist, is not.

One of the open SACP members is the chief of staff of the ANC military wing, Joe Slovo. He was in the party before it was banned in 1950. Now the party's chairman, he says: "The South African Communist Party always has been and continues to be an influential part of the struggle. We can't be wished away. Our position has been won by contribution, not by manipulation."

Mr Slovo's wife, Ruth First, was murdered by a South African Government letter bomb. "In a sense," he goes on, "the SACP pioneered much of what the nationalist movement now stands for. We were the only non-racial political party in South Africa until last year when the ANC opened its top ranks to whites. We were the first with the concept of majority rule in

the slogan of 'A Black Republic' as far back as 1929.

"I don't want to suggest that we're competing with the ANC, but that was at a time when the ANC was rather moderate, singing God Save the King at the end of public meetings."

The ANC's radicalisation and its close links with the SACP began in the mid-1940s with the then young Turks in the ANC Youth League, like Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela, and Walter Sisulu.

Mr Slovo defends the policy of anonymity of SACP members. "The party was already working underground for a decade before the ANC was also banned. 'No communist party which is forced to work in clandestinity, has ever come out publicly, not in Portugal, Spain, or anywhere else. We would be the first to be targeted, if we all came out.' Mr Slovo acknowledges that anonymity makes it easy for opponents to smear the ANC but says that this is one of the realities which has to be faced. The smears would not oblige just because the SACP declared its members.

He describes the party's role as being "to act in an uninhibited way to assert the dominant role of the working class in the liberation alliance headed by the ANC." Both the party and the ANC accept this

By Jonathan Steele

dominant role of working people in the coalition of class forces which are fighting for national liberation, "but the ANC cannot and should not commit itself exclusively to workers' aspirations as a class, nor should it act as their political vanguard."

A recent internal party discussion document was obtained by South African Government agents, and published by Mr Botha. In it, the party warned against what it called "the liberal" bourgeoisie and their like-minded imperialist friends who triggered off the current series of talks and dialogue with the ANC.

"Let us be clear," the document went on. "The 'liberal' bourgeoisie seeks transformations of South African society which go beyond the reform limits of the present regime but which aim to pre-empt the objectives of the revolutionary forces. Old style apartheid no longer serves their class interests. In addition, external pressures triggered off by an onerous people's resistance are taking a terrible toll of their existing and potential economic interests."

The document stressed the need for economic as well as political democracy — "this implies more than an alternation in voting arrangements," and "majority rule in its true meaning". It said the "liberal" bourgeoisie and its foreign friends would try to push the revolutionary forces into negotiations before these were strong enough to impose their basic goals.

"We must not play into their hands by working out compromises for being seen to work out compromises for some hypothetical negotiating table which constitute a retreat from the main aims of the national democratic revolution."

The document takes particular issue with Frederick Vnn Zyl Slabbert, who recently resigned as leader of the main white opposition party the Progressive Federal Party. He has held talks in Luanda with the ANC. He later met President Botha, who released a transcript of the meeting, in which the former opposition leader said he had ideas for "drawing the teeth" of the ANC and wanted

to discuss them with the head of South African Intelligence.

Other ANC officials have stressed in interviews that the movement is united in not being ready to contemplate a ceasefire until well into any process of negotiations. The precedents of Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, and Rhodesia were that agreement precedes a ceasefire, and not vice-versa.

"If we ask people to call off their resistance we're helping to create the illusion that the other side can be trusted," said one official. "It would damage the important momentum which has built up."

A gesture such as the temporary suspension of the campaign of sabotage is also ruled out. "The people are not our puppets. If we were to say 'Let's trust Botho. Let's make a gesture', I think they would say 'We don't accept that'. There's been one example of bad faith after another." ANC officials cite as the most recent example the experience of the Eminent Persons Group.

The ANC came under pressure from Prime Minister Mubhebe of Zimbabwe, President Kaunda of Zambia, and the secretary-general of the Commonwealth, Sir Sridath Ramphal, to listen to the EPG's plan for a simultaneous suspension of the violence on their side along with the release of Nelson Mandela and the legitimisation of the ANC on the other. Two days after the EPG came to the ANC for talks, South Africa attacked ANC offices in Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

The issue of targeting places for ANC bombs which might cause civilian casualties is particularly urgent. It is not just a moral argument, but also a question of effectiveness since ANC officials say a high priority now is to break the traditional white consensus behind minority rule.

They have already seen considerable movement by the whites power structure but the Rhodesian precedent is constantly in their minds. "The West is trying to find a moderate alternative to Botha, preferably with a black face," said one ANC official. "Chief Buthe was at one time being groomed as a kind of South African Mugabe."

Now they're losing confidence in his drawing power but they have not been able to find a credible black leader. The issue of Communists in the ANC is bound to be built up. The trouble for the United States is that the South African issue stands above ideological politics in the world. They can't deal with it like with Nicaragua.

As with Rhodesia, they say that negotiations can only take place on the understanding that the principle of a transfer of power to the majority has already been agreed. This was the basis for the talks which Mrs Thatcher sponsored at Lancaster House. Once that has been accepted by the South African government, temporary aspects of white privilege, such as a few guaranteed seats in Parliament, are not excluded when ANC officials speculate on possible concessions.

Short of a government acceptance of the principle of a transfer of power in a united, democratic South Africa, the ANC believes negotiations are premature. Commenting on Sir Geoffrey Howe's hope of setting up a dialogue on his forthcoming trip, one ANC man said "We have had too many telephone calls in South African history already. I don't think anyone will take part."

Rekindled Liberty's fitful light

By Alex Brummer in New York

WHEN the Olesiak family sailed majestically past Miss Liberty on the Fourth of July, her copper green coat gleaming in the bright sunlight, the only "huddled masses" in sight were the cheering, waving boaters aboard the thousands of yachts.

It wasn't quite like this from 1880 to 1924, when the golden door swung open and 17 million immigrants — Italians, Slavs, Greeks and Russian Jews — swarmed into New York in teeming, rat-infested vessels. Ryszard Olesiak, a Solidarity refugee from General Jaruzelski's Poland, his wife, Magdalena, and their two adolescent children arrived in style.

The QE2, with a giant 100-foot Stars and Stripes spread across its starboard side, boomed its grating bass horn. The air resonated with the sounds of the Star-Spangled Banner, the Marseillaise, and, perhaps for the only time during the Liberty 100th birthday party, God Save the Queen. The 700 Chrysler car salesmen, their wives and girlfriends, whose mentor, Lee Iacocca, paid \$7 million to hire the Queen, looked on emotionally as the Olesiahs did their stuff and went.

A shower of plump pink carnations rained down on the blue-grey water, and thousands of red, white and blue balloons soared above the Queen sailing past the ungainly form of the McDonald's blimp, casting a garish lilying hamburger shadow over the whole scene. "We are very happy to be here," Mr Olesiak pronounced in broken English as a passing fire ship gushed patriotic dyed water jets into the harbour.

Streaming towards the Queen and the anchored US carrier, the John F. Kennedy, from Long Island Sound came an armada of yachts, boats, junks, schooners in full colours and tall ships dressed to kill, rehearsing for the Independence Day Sail-past by 40 vessels from around the world — in perhaps the greatest maritime procession since Helen of Troy launched a thousand ships.

Hundreds swarmed around the birthday girl, looking from the high decks of the Queen like soapy clothing rumbling around the green core of a washing machine. As fast as they dropped on their search of a ringside seat, US Coastguard cutters would steam up and move them on with the tact of a New York cop.

At stake for the boaters, who sailed west from the Old World, south from New England, and north from the Chesapeake and even Panama, was a view of the first public demonstration of Star Wars technology. President Reagan, with a flair for the dramatic, flipped the switch from his champagne-bathed podium on Governor's Island, sending forth a laser beam with which to light the lifted lamp and bathe Miss Liberty in glorious floodlight, starting bell-ringing, fireworks, and partying across a joyous nation.

For the Olesiahs it was an auspicious welcome to the New World. Standing before a plaster model of Miss Liberty in the Queen's Room, where night club performers do their stuff in white plastic Holiday Inn decor, they must have wondered what they had let themselves in for.

America's newest residents had come to the New World via a refugee camp in Athens, where their request to enter the United States was favourably received by the dreaded Immigration and Naturalisation Service. From there, their sponsor from the Church World Service took them

to Southampton, where they boarded along with the sharp-shooting Chrysler salesmen.

From New York, according to Methodist Bishop Roy Clark, the Olesiahs will be taken to York, Pennsylvania — where Methodist churches have promised to settle them in their new land of freedom. After the culinary and other delights of a QE2 crossing, and a blimp and helicopter salute from overhead, it is certain to be a letdown.

Mr Reagan declared that the restored statue would be "a beacon of hope for mankind". To the Olesiahs and the 300 new immigrants sworn in here that night it meant that, and more.

But not all Americans were able to sail past the Lady and intone Emma Lazarus's words:

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.

I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

The outsiders at the party are the millions of black Americans who passed by the golden door in chains, went through the perils of slavery and shorn-cropping and now form the underclass in the nation's cities, the native-Navajo Indians, who are being moved from their reservations, once again, the hundreds of "boot people" from Haiti who are herded into camps in Florida, the thousands of Mexicans who are rounded up each week along the Rio Grande, put into cells, and then made to walk back to wretched lives.

As Dr Milton Morris notes in his 1985 Brookings study Immigration: The Beleaguered Bureaucracy, Miss Liberty has not always been what it is cracked up to be. "Nonwhites were virtually excluded for most of the country's history, and currently Salvadorans fleeing from turmoil in their homeland are being denied refuge."

For many black Americans the spirit of Liberty means nothing. "It's a celebration for immigrants and that has nothing to do with me," argues John Hope Franklin, a historian of slavery and visiting professor at Duke University.

To mark their distaste for the Liberty procession more than 600 Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Hispanics and American Indians gathered in New York last weekend under the banner of the Campaign for Economic and Social Justice to offer a different view of the celebration. "We saw the type of commercialism that was going on, as well as the lack of representation of people of colour — we felt it was important for us to make a social statement," says Brooklyn's member of the New York State Assembly, Roger Green. "The celebration reflects a historical revisionism. There has not been in any real sense a focus on the fact that our struggle for liberty is ongoing."

A telling poll by US News and World Report found that the spirit of Liberty fails to light the nation's way in the manner in which the media hype would have us believe. When asked if US immigration quotas should be raised, to allow more newcomers to enter, 51 per cent asked for a reduction, 35 per cent wanted the thing left alone and just 8 per cent were in favour of an increase. This despite the belief by half the respondents that the ethnic mix of the United States was "a major reason for the nation's greatness".

Molotov back in favour

By Martin Walker in Moscow

THE former Soviet prime minister whose name inspired the Molotov cocktail has formally lost "non-person" status to which he has been condemned for 25 years.

Vyacheslav Molotov, now aged 96, was interviewed in the Russian-language edition of Moscow News, and a summary article was published by Tass. There were unconfirmed reports 18 months ago that Molotov had been readmitted into the Communist Party, but this is the first public rehabilitation of one of the last old Bolsheviks who helped overthrow the Tsar in 1917.

At the 1981 party congress, he was accused of helping draw up the death lists for Stalin's purges, expelled from the party's Central Committee and finally expelled from the party in 1984.

In the interview, Molotov said he now receives "a large pension" and lives in considerable comfort at a dacha in Zhukovka, the prestigious country retreat near Moscow.

The main point of this public endorsement of the old man was apparently to publicise his support for the new state of Mikhail Gorbachev's Government.

"I keep abreast of all current events," he said "I am inspired by the changes now taking place in our life."

But such an article carries another, more discreet implication for the Soviet audience. It emphasises Mr Gorbachev's point that there is such a thing as honourable retirement for old servants of the party, and that a loss of office need not mean loss of privilege, for less loss of life.

Swearing by the slain never to forget

AN officious, wavy haired gentleman from the BBC yalied at a couple strolling along the lip of the crater "You — move out of the way. We are filming."

TV gentlemen do that the world over, unscathed. But an old Scotsman in full kilts roared at this one: "Say please when you talk to people — and get your hair cut."

We were with the army now — the stoop-shouldered remnants of Kitchener's Army — in the most intimate of the events forming the last big commemoration of the dead of the Somme battlefield in the lifetimes of its survivors.

Seconds later, a maroon went up in the summer sky, as it did at the same time 70 years ago, at 7.30am on July 1, 1916.

In 1918, that was a signal for the detonation of four 80,000lb landmines, one of which blasted the 90ft crater on which the 400 of us stood at La Boisselle.

The explosion in turn was a signal for the offensive which brought 80,000 British casualties in its first hour and 1.2 million dead on both sides in four months. The landmines did little good.

Although the explosives for it were taken down the secret 250 yard tunnel, this was the few dozen yards too far away to collapse the front line German trenches. But that was the story of the Somme.

Recently the great hole, in which brambles now grow, was bought by an Englishman, Richard Dunning, of Guildford, who did not work houses built on ground in which so many bits of human beings still lie.

Last week a plain cross made from Tyneside wood was unveiled in homage to the regiment which perished around the village. A brief service began with a reading

from the diary of Tom Easton, a 19-year-old. "The great mine exploded at 7.30am... men fell on every side screaming from the severity of their wounds. Had they lived, would they ever have forgiven?"

A 12-year-old boy, David Southworth, stared down at and most sternly spoke two lines from the anti-war poet Siegfried Sassoon: "Look down and swear by the green of the spring that you will never forget. Look down and swear by the slain of the war that you will never forget."

Seconds later, a maroon went up in the summer sky, as it did at the same time 70 years ago, at 7.30am on July 1, 1916.

In 1918, that was a signal for the detonation of four 80,000lb landmines, one of which blasted the 90ft crater on which the 400 of us stood at La Boisselle.

The explosion in turn was a signal for the offensive which brought 80,000 British casualties in its first hour and 1.2 million dead on both sides in four months. The landmines did little good.

Although the explosives for it were taken down the secret 250 yard tunnel, this was the few dozen yards too far away to collapse the front line German trenches. But that was the story of the Somme.

Recently the great hole, in which brambles now grow, was bought by an Englishman, Richard Dunning, of Guildford, who did not work houses built on ground in which so many bits of human beings still lie.

Last week a plain cross made from Tyneside wood was unveiled in homage to the regiment which perished around the village. A brief service began with a reading

more things than dishonour: death, mutilation, rats, separation from their loved ones and — as happened to them — the laughter of much of their generation. But they looked on impassively and politely.

The service paper said: "Tout le monde chante Oh God Our Help In Ages Past"; and for a few moments it was possible to believe that much of Europe was here in spirit at least, reflecting on one of the twentieth century's great Golgothas.

Luytens's 141ft high triple arch,

By John Ezard in Thiepval, Northern France

After this, the open air congregation threw poppy petals into the crater and placed little wooden remembrance crosses all along its perimeter.

David's declamation was the closest anybody came to trying deliberately to make us feel chastened. The big event, led by the Duke of Kent, 3½ hours later beneath the great arch in the British Commonwealth cemetery at Thiepval was, if anything, upbeat in tone.

Reading from the Funeral Oration of Pericles, the Duke said: "In the hour of trial, the one thing they feared was dishonour... for the whole earth is the sepulchre of heroes. Monuments may rise, tablets be set up to them in their own lands, but there is no obiding memorial that no pen or chisel has traced. It is not on stone or brass, but on the living hearts of humanity."

The 70 British and French veterans seated in places of honour in front of the Duke, Mr George Younger, the Defence Secretary, and French VIPs, had feared many

inscribed with the names of 73,000 soldiers with no known grave, is flanked by sycamore, poplars, copper beeches, and silver birches. But it still stands out starkly among the undulating folds of Somme farmland, waist high with young corn.

A loyman might say that the countryside was like Norfolk, rather flat. But to the veterans it teems with bridges, salients and redoubts and stumps of trees.

"The Somme doesn't look like anything terrestrial any more," the French writer, Pierre Loti recorded at the time... "a squashed brown mush into which everything sinks."

"It is almost beyond comprehension," the Army's Chaplain General, Archdeacon Frank Johnston, said in his sermon at Thiepval. "The enormity of the losses, the horrendous suffering, the confusion, the awesome effect on those of us who stand here. What a person remembers makes him the kind of person he is."

The Last Post, from the sound chamber of the arch, was played as

perfectly as most of us will hear it in our lifetimes. But this congregation contained experts.

"It was a bit too slow at the beginning," one veteran said afterwards. A piper followed with "The Flowers of the Forest Are All Gone Awa," a lament written for the loss of the Flower of Scots chivalry in the Battle of Flodden Field, in 1415. But it proved just as evocative of the Flower of 1916.

It sent tears coursing down the faces of three old soldiers sitting in front of the Duke, then two 90-year-old British survivors took two minutes to toil and sweat up the memorial's 25 steep steps alongside their French counterparts to lay a wreath "To Our Comrades."

But the war fractured our lives too. For the first time last week Mrs Betty Bower, aged 75, of Newcastle, laid a wreath at the foot of the arch bearing the name of her brother Tad, killed at the Somme at the age of 18. She had only just found his name. "It has been the dream of my life to do this," she said.

A few feet away another Newcastle woman, Mrs Annie Patterson, aged 73, discovered the name of her father, Will Couleau, killed 70 years ago last week in the age of 32, when she was three years old. "I have found you," she said to the name on the memorial bearing the names of 73,000 others. "I have found you at last."

She has the dimmest memory of her father going off to war. "I remember I fell down the front doorstep and he ran and picked me up," she said. "You can tell from photographs that he loved holding me in his knee — to think of all the love and comfort I have missed all these years."

Last year we put away over 35,000 bottles of fine wine.



Imagine coming back to your own personal wine cellar, carefully stocked with some of the finest wines in the world. That is the pleasure you can expect when you join the Bin Club. Set up in 1978 by Howells, Bristol's oldest wine merchants, the club is designed especially for people like yourself, working overseas.

Every year we comb the vineyards for young wines at keen prices that are particularly good for laying down. Twice a year, we'll give you our recommendations. We will then put away your personal selection in our cellars in Bristol, under perfect conditions, until you come home.

You can subscribe to this exclusive club at your own financial pace, choosing as many bottles, or as few, as you like.

Joining the Bin Club is simple. Just fill in the coupon or write to: Howells of Bristol Ltd., 9 Small Street, Bristol BS1 1DB, United Kingdom. Tel: (0272) 277641 Telex: CRESHO 449443.

I'd like to know more about Bin Club membership.

Name

Address

Country

Post to

Howells of Bristol Ltd., 9 Small Street, Bristol BS1 1DB, United Kingdom.



Water under the bridge

IF privatisation's epitaph — like that of Keats — becomes "writ in water," then the Government will have no one to blame but itself. The shelving of plans to sell off the monopoly supply of water to the private sector ends, at least for the moment, the most ill-conceived privatisation of them all. Ill-conceived, because short of putting a Paeacock meter in the air we breathe (but let's not put ideas into anyone's head) the Government was proposing to denationalise the most "natural" of all the monopolies for which there is no substitute. You can't take your business elsewhere because there is no elsewhere, only one tap coming into your house. Nor does water have any of the other benefits claimed by privatisation. The pressure towards increased efficiency posed by threat of bankruptcy hardly applies. Stand up the Minister who would allow a water authority to go bankrupt?

Of the 11 advantages of privatisation listed in the February white paper there is barely one which could not be achieved without having off. Raising money in the City (instead of from the Treasury), profit-sharing, reducing ministerial intervention, the creation of a watchdog body, diversifying into tourism, paying higher salaries and so on: all of these things can and, probably should, be done anyway. The problem arises because the Government constantly, and

falsely, equates privatisation with deregulation. If Thames Water wants to launch new initiatives, from providing plumbing services to opening marinas, then let it do so. Indeed, the interim period before water is duly privatised (if the Conservatives are returned to office) offers an excellent opportunity to see just how a nationalised water authority could cope with limited deregulation by using its assets as it wants.

What this is all about is not water on tap, but cash on tap. And that, in the end, was why it failed, because no one looked beyond the bottom line. The Government saw the water industry as a quick way to raise anything from £4 to £8 billion in cash which could be recycled into a reduction in the standard rate, an unpopular privatisation to pay for tax cuts which, so opinion polls tell us, hardly anyone seems to want.

And then came the problems. Financially, the City did not see the industry, with the possible exception of Thames, as a growth market. The prospect of charging by usage (through meters) would almost certainly lead to a decline in consumption, which would mean that profits would have to come from manipulating whatever price restraint formula was adopted. There were reports of having to write off much of the industry's debts to make it more attractive and of the

extreme difficulty of privatising all the authorities at once. This coincided with growing environmental worries about the proposed water companies being torn between maximising profits and protecting the countryside, monitoring the effluent discharge into rivers, and the conservation of flora and wildlife. And with another lobby, including the industry's main union, preparing to fight a legal battle about whether the water authorities were really owned by local councils rather than Government, the Cabinet finally gave way at the knees: it postponed a bill which was controversial even within its own party and which could have produced a messy dogfight during a period when pre-electoral tranquillity was required by the party managers.

This won't earn many Brownie points for Mr Ridley, the high priest of privatisation, who has already had to postpone the flotation of British Airways. The money for the tax cuts will, doubtless, be found from elsewhere, from British Airways and British Gas and from selling the remains of Sir Winston Churchill's investment in BP. And, dual irony, if the Chancellor is still short of the cash needed to cut taxes, he will now be able to do what he did last year and force water charges up by more than the authorities themselves thought necessary. Taxes may yet be writ in water.

A bad night at the opera

WHAT'S wrong with booing at the opera, for goodness sake? They sometimes boo for half an hour at Bayreuth. In Italy, loud denunciation is the norm. So the "full two minutes" of audience disapprobation that greeted the curtain of Covent Garden's new production of *Fidelio* hardly ranks as a totally new phenomenon in the operatic world, even if it is still newsworthy for the reserve of a solid British audience to break down in such a way.

Booing is a tricky subject at a time when very wise people are warning that Britain is becoming a job society. To some, booing at the opera feels uneasily like the upmarket equivalent of football hooliganism. There's a tendency around that says well-brought up people, enjoying seats costing 30-odd quid a time, should set an example. And, of course, there was more than a bit of hooray Henrywood at work last week, just as there was when the Jockey Club members wrecked the Paris premiere of *Tannhäuser* in 1861. Sir Colin Davis, the Royal Opera's music director for 15 years, has always had a claque of opponents and there is no doubt that they took their opportunity to give him a noisy send-off in this, his final production. The bulk of the booing, though, was clearly from people who didn't like what they heard and (more particularly) saw. That doesn't make their booing a nice event. But at least it showed that they cared. At least it showed that there are people in this country who aren't so intimidated by the arts elite that they can't give voice to their own opinions. Why should people applaud all the time? We need more booing in Britain, not less.

Which is not to say that the boos were right about *Fidelio*. Covent Garden audiences are of a cultural conservatism exceeded only on the other side of the Atlantic. If they had their way, it would be to see Aida suffer no more. There would be no place for risk-taking. No Berg or Britten, even, let alone any Maxwell Davies or Stockhausen. No forward-looking productions from Götz Friedrich or the current villain, Andrei Serban. Even as things are, the conservatives have been able to use the public sector opera cash crisis to lever Covent Garden's artistic policy — such as it is — their way. Most of the exciting operatic ideas in Britain these days are therefore to be found at the Coliseum or in Wales rather than in Bow Street. It is very much to Sir Colin Davis's credit, however, that in his period in charge at Covent Garden he has consistently tried to push the artistic boundaries outwards rather than inwards. That involves taking risks and making mistakes. Even if the new *Fidelio* is a failure, it is better to have a policy which produces failures which are over-ambitious in their desire to say something different rather than failures which have no ambition at all beyond providing aural wallpaper for the rich. (Review, page 20).

When police carry guns

THERE will be very few people who are completely aghast with the outcome of the trial of PC Brian Chester for the killing of five-year-old John Shorthouse. This is not to say that the Stifford Crown Court jury which acquitted PC Chester reached a perverse verdict. Anyone who makes that claim is simply looking for any excuse to attack the police. The jury were faced with a horrendously difficult choice between a fictitious judicial punishment on a police officer for what was beyond any doubt an accidental killing and accepting him as an action which would leave the death unpunished in any way. It was always hard to believe that the jury would not choose the latter course if the evidence showed them to do so. It did — and they have duly done so. That doesn't make it a clean cut or a pleasant verdict. Yet, in the end, it is difficult to believe that a conviction would have been any more just.

That still leaves big questions unanswered. First and foremost, there is the question of the Shorthouse family to consider. They have lost their son. He was killed by a police officer. It is impossible to disagree with the bereaved mother who said that she still holds the police "totally responsible" for her son's death. It is extremely important, not just for the individuals involved, but also for the police force, that the police accept corporate responsibility, even if not criminal guilt, for the killing. There must be some form of compensation to the family from the police. It seems unlikely that the Shorthouses

qualify under the tin any case not very generous criminal injuries compensation scheme. But the last thing that anyone should want to see now is for the Shorthouses to be subjected to the indignity and humiliations of a long-drawn-out civil action for damages and compensation. What is needed, surely, is a quick police commitment to a substantial ex gratia payment. The local chief constable should not now. The Shorthouse case is a landmark in the development of police arms policy. Like Waldorf before it, the shooting occurred because Britain's police have trained too many police too perfunctorily in the handling of arms and because the officers in overall command of such cases have not exercised the appropriate degree of supervision. It is clear that it is the guns and the men in the front line who have been making the policy, rather than the supervisors. The court decision, however inadvertently, may well have added to the belief that the operational officers can make their own rules and get away with them. It is important to nip that response firmly in the bud now. Already, since Shorthouse, some forces have begun to restrict the numbers of officers getting gun training, in the hope of making it a more specialist skill. That is not enough. There has got to be a real overhaul of the terms under which guns are issued, carried, and used by the police. Unless that happens, we will all feel sorry for the Shorthouses but nothing will have been done to prevent exactly the same accident happening again.

Opec and Britain's simplistic oil policy

OPEC's manifest failure to implement effective quotas has prolonged, for the foreseeable future, the unexpected luxury (as long as you are not an indebted oil producer like Mexico) of low oil prices. There is a danger, though, that it will kill us into a false sense of security about future energy supplies. Britain's approach has been almost disarmingly simplistic. It doesn't believe in energy monopolies abroad: only at home. It has steadfastly refused to join Opec because that would diminish competition, yet it will happily leave British Gas an undoubted monopoly after privatisation. It believes that prices should best be left to the market mechanism (another reason for not joining Opec) yet at home it unashamedly forces electricity, gas and water prices up by more than the utilities say that the market demands.

This Jekyll and Hyde stuff is an energy policy of sorts, but it ducks long-term problems that will not go away. By ignoring Opec pleas for restraint in favour of maximising production, the Government has ensured that our limited oil reserves will be exhausted sooner rather than later. This opens the prospect that the UK will be running out of oil some time in the 1990s when Opec (quite likely led by much more militant people than today) will be exploiting

a re-acquired stranglehold on world supplies. Britain's role is pivotal. As the sixth largest producer (at 2.7 million barrels a day) we are big enough to affect any agreements to restrain output, the success or failure of which is highly dependent on marginal supplies. Had Britain decided to reduce output by, say, 600,000 barrels a day (which would have probably triggered a proportional response from Norway and maybe from other reluctant Opec members) then surplus output would have been mopped up and prices would have risen; quotas possibly by enough to leave Mr Lawson's tax revenue unchanged.

By helping to bring about a very cheap oil policy the Government has worsened the outlook for the coal industry because competition from cheap oil brings down the price of coal, thereby closing more pits, which in turn means a heavier burden on the taxpayer for unemployment pay and social security. By pursuing a policy which will accelerate the depletion of indigenous oil supplies by the 1990s the Government has made Mr Peter Walker's claim — that Britain needs to rely more heavily on nuclear power stations in future — look like a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Britain's position, as one of the very few

industrialised nations self-sufficient in energy, means that a cheap energy policy is not, unlike other countries, necessarily in our best interests. Nor, in terms of oil, is it necessary in the interests of the wider world. Sure, if it meant cheap oil in perpetuity. But if temporary profligacy is punished by even greater long-term dependence on an increasingly unstable Middle East, the need for a far-sighted energy policy is marily underlined.

Opec's share of the world market (excluding the Eastern bloc) is likely to rise this year to almost 40 per cent (compared with under 38 per cent last year and 66 per cent at its peak) thanks to its policy of trying to recoup lost market share. The price of Brent crude slipped further last week to \$11. a barrel. This followed the inconclusive meeting of members of Opec in Yugoslavia, which, although no longer formed into an effective cartel, still have it in their power (since several are producing considerably below capacity) to reduce prices even further to gain a bigger share of the market. It is commonly supposed that, at around \$10, even President Reagan would take action not only to protect American producers, but also the country's strategic capability. Always remember though that there is much more to energy policy than cheap prices.

Le Monde

ENGLISH SECTION

A 'certain idea' of liberty

By André Fontaine

BARTHOLDI is no Michelangelo. Nobody would dream of including the good old Statue of Liberty, now 100 years old, among the world's greatest masterpieces of sculpture. Yet few monuments in the world are charged with such emotion. It is because for tens of millions of human beings its silhouette finely glimpsed through the fog at the end of an exhausting voyage signified that the new life for which they had so yearned was at least about to commence.

Their descendants have forgotten the heart-breaks and disillusionments that all too often followed afterwards. All they have to do is contrast their own well-being with the harrowing poverty of these "tired, poor... huddled masses yearning to breathe free", to whom Emma Lazarus's poem, inscribed on the statue's pedestal, promised happiness on earth.

But the copper Statue of Liberty that the French people offered the Americans was supposed to "enlighten the world", not just the New World. As if our forebears had anticipated, at a time when isolationism — non-entanglement — carried the weight of dogma for all of Uncle Sam's children, that a day would come when the United States would play a determining part in the continual struggle between totalitarianism and liberty.

From Napoleon to de Tocqueville, Thiers and Marx, the greatest minds of the 19th century had glimpsed the role that America would play in the 20th century. They had appraised the immense power that its people would derive from the fact of having a homeland, not inherited as is the case for most of the rest of the world's population, but chosen, and chosen for its ideas. Better still, chosen for the dream it embodied.

The "American dream". We have all been talking about it in the verbal daisy set off by the anti-racism? But have we noticed that the phrase is used only in connection with America? It has never occurred to anybody to celebrate a German, French, British, Russian, Japanese dream or whatever, quite simply because in all these cases it would be hard to find any identification between the nation and an ideology.

The United States, on the other hand, came into being when its founding fathers subscribed to a common credo whose basis is precisely liberty and which was confirmed by generations of immigrants.

This idyllic picture has its dark side. The "equality of conditions" which was carried away de Tocqueville to the point that he saw it as the "fatal point where all his observations came to end" is today but a distant memory.

Poverty, violence and illiteracy are not myths. The celebration of liberty does not mean what it says for everybody, especially not for the people who lived in the country before the whites arrived there. Nor for the blacks, who could not possibly forget the fact that their ancestors were for the most part taken there by force as slaves, even if nobody today is surprised to see some of them managing the destinies of big cities like Washington DC, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Nielsen is undoubtedly paying the price of highly controversial



There is also the fact that the more people subscribe to the dogma underpinning the State, the greater the risk of seeing the State in question succumbing to the temptations of pride. Reagan-Rambo is not quite free of this danger. In February 1982, he said: "I've always believed this continent was an exceptional place whose destiny was exceptional. I believe our destiny is to be the beacon of hope to all of mankind." Fine. Better have a Head of State who sees himself as a "beacon of hope" than a self-acknowledged candidate for domination. But when you believe you have been invested by Providence with a planetary mission and when you possess unparalleled economic, military, cultural and media muscle for carrying it out, you naturally tend not to be too particularly about the moral commitment and attachment to democracy of your docile allies, and on the contrary to consider as insignificant, not to say intolerable, the reservations and objections of those who are less tractable. The lack of understanding shown to France's refusal in April to allow American bombers bound for Tripoli and Benghazi to overfly its territory is just one more example of an already long list of what Henry Kissinger in a benign moment described one day as "transatlantic misapprehensions".

When you are so deeply convinced of them, it goes without saying that those who refuse to share them are easily seen as legions and killjoys. Even today many Americans find it hard to understand why their cousins in the Old World prefer to live with their habits, their languages, their squabbles — in short, their history — instead of dropping them all for a marriage across the Atlantic.

It is because France's attachment to a "certain idea" of liberty is no less strong than that of the US that our two countries are constantly competing and cooperating with each other. Which means that despite all the bickering common to a long married couple, the union is not about to fall apart. (July 3)

Mulroney puts faith in his Quebecers

CANADA'S Progressive Conservative Party Prime Minister chose the eve of Dominion Day to make the most extensive reshuffle of his government since taking power slightly less than two years ago.

That coincidence is certainly not fortuitous. With his popularity sinking disquietingly over the last few months, Prime Minister Mulroney needed to make a re-sounding gesture to regain even a momentary psychological advantage in public opinion.

Increasingly criticised for indecision and for his lack of firmness, the Canadian leader, who had been put off the decision since the beginning of the year, has gone about it squarely. Eight new faces have been brought in while six former ministers have been dropped, among them being First Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Erik Nielsen, a historic figure in Canadian conservatism.

Nielsen is undoubtedly paying the price of highly controversial

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced on Monday last week the biggest reshuffle of his cabinet since taking office in September 1984. There are no less than eight new ministers in the present cabinet and 17 members of the outgoing cabinet have been given different posts.

activities which attracted parliamentary disapproval. He had in fact admitted that some 30 years ago he had begged the House of Commons in Ottawa to spy on his Liberal opponents. Coming on top of previous scandals which in a very short time led to the resignation of four ministers, the incident helped to destabilise a government which had been triumphantly elected in September 1984. No party in Canada has ever had so substantial a parliamentary majority.

Mulroney by no means deserves his dwindling prestige. In the economic sphere particularly, his government can point to positive achievements: growth last year, though falling short of projections, did reach 4.4 per cent which, in times like these is quite an excellent performance. For many months now, unemployment has become stabilised at under 10 per cent for the first time since the 1982 recession. Mulroney does not fail to point out that over 350,000 new jobs have been created over the last two years.

Contrary to expectations, however, he has not succeeded in reestablishing the confidence in Canada held by the world economic community, mainly the United States. Investment, which had shied away from Canada under Pierre Elliott Trudeau's "nationalist" direction, has not returned. As a matter of fact, sparked by misgivings about the effect of falling oil prices on the Canadian economy, a major disinvestment rush took place last year.

While making no secret of his

Pinochet in no mood to quit

GENERAL AUGUSTO PINOCHET's government went to great lengths in an attempt to counter the 48-hour nationwide general strike called on July 2 and 3 by the Civic Assembly, a body formed in April and comprising most of Chile's social and labour union organisations. Civic Assembly, which propose

members of his own military junta, General Matthei and General Stange. The two generals have, however, assured him of their "loyal support" during the next two years.

General Pinochet has other trump cards. The leaders of the two main Opposition political groupings — one with a Christian

COMMENT

to transcend the differences dividing the leaders of the main Opposition political groups, advocates non-violence and passive resistance. With the threat of court action hanging over their heads, its organisers feel they have made a preliminary breakthrough and the brought home the fact that what the vast majority of Chileans, whether of the left or the right, want is a peaceful and democratic transition. This was already known. They hope to be able to organise, before the year is out, an open-ended general strike to force Pinochet to negotiate or resign.

Wide publicity was given to the watchwords of the July 2 and 3 strike. Radio stations with ties to the Christian Democratic movement recommended to their listeners to spend the two days with their families and repented the Civic Assembly slogan: "All together at the same time." The "nationwide general strike" was made out to be the most significant protest action against the regime since the 1973 coup d'état.

The two days of passive resistance, but also street violence, took a heavy toll — seven killed, dozens injured and several hundred arrested. The harshness of the repression enabled this government to prevent the demonstrations from spreading. At first sight, the strike movement would appear to have been less widespread than the protests organised in 1963 and 1984. Anyway, there is no question of Pinochet taking notice of this latest warning. He intends to stay in office until the end of his mandate in 1989, and is even thinking of running for another term, a prospect viewed with some reservations by some sections of the armed forces and also by two



Pinochet: trump cards

admiration for President Reagan, Mulroney refuses to follow the Reaganite policy of slashing social expenditure. And this is doubly inconvenient in that it prevents him from narrowing the substantial budget deficit and irritates hardline capitalists who are otherwise normally well disposed towards him.

In the difficult times that Mulroney, an English-speaking Quebecer, is going through, he seems to be banking heavily on the few politicians from his native province who have always stood by him. At any rate, it is to Quebecers that he has decided to entrust such key ministries as Employment, Energy, Industry and Immigration. Four of the eight new ministers come from the Province of Quebec. Which is one way for Mulroney to show the Quebecers, who rallied to him two years ago but subsequently turned away from him to back the Liberals, that he has not forgotten them. (July 3)

Jaruzelski gets the Gorbachev seal of approval

By Jan Krauze

WARSAW — The tone was set at the very outset on Sunday, June 29 by General Wojciech Jaruzelski when he began reading the report of the party's central committee. "Five years ago," he said, "an extraordinary congress was held in this hall. Today it is an ordinary congress that opens." The First Secretary's satisfaction matched what appears to have always been his great ambition — to turn his country into a normal and well-ordered socialist country where everything, including party congresses, had its proper place. In short, an "ordinary" country.

On this point though Sunday was not a complete success. At the very moment Jaruzelski was addressing the gathering from the podium, thousands of demonstrators in Poznan succeeded in forming a procession to shouts of "Liberty, Rights, Solidarity" before they were dispersed by baton-wielding police. It must be said the authorities took a risk by opening the 10th congress of the party in the presence of the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the same day as the 30th anniversary of the Poznan workers' revolt. Did they think that the police, with their long experience and highly developed tactics, would put down the slightest attempt to hold a demonstration, as is now practically always the case on every sensitive date?

The presence of the Polish primate, Cardinal Glemp, in Poznan would appear to have somewhat complicated the job of the law-enforcement authorities and facilitated that of the demonstrators (the primate's arrival was in theory unconnected with the anniversary, even if Cardinal Glemp did refer in his homily to the 75 victims of the repression and the authorities' cynicism at the time).

As soon as the ceremony ended, a crowd of 5,000 surged purposefully towards the monument erected five years ago in memory of the 1956 dead. Naturally, the police finally managed to stop the crowd's movement, disperse it and arrest a number of people. But the demonstration had in fact lasted half an hour, which is a long time in Poland today.

Sunday evening there were still around 10,000 people in Warsaw to attend the traditional "mass for the country" which took place amid imposing police precautions. And this at precisely the same moment that the World Cup soccer final was being televised from Mexico.

There were perhaps only pinpoints on the by now thickened hide of the government, but at least they are a reminder that the



Mr Gorbachev meeting workers at a machine plant in Warsaw last week with General Jaruzelski (left).

past, the "extraordinary," is always just around the corner.

On the other hand, everything went off according to schedule, right down to the tiniest detail, in the great hall of the Palace of Culture. Soon after the Polish leaders and distinguished guests had arrived and Gorbachev was getting ready to sit down, there was a resounding fanfare of trumpets. The "central committee's flag" burst into the hall and was saluted with trumpet blare from soldiers in ceremonial uniform. Coming from General Jaruzelski himself, who was in civvies for the occasion, it was a reminder that the army had rendered the Party a great service in December 1981.

Gorbachev, who sat on Jaruzelski's right and was introduced by him as a "great friend" of Poland, received a standing ovation.

The central committee report, which took Jaruzelski almost four hours to read out, did not reveal anything special. What the members of the State apparatus and the nomenklatura will basically note in it is the announcement of a large-scale operation to reorganise the cadres. The idea is to try to ensure that responsible posts are filled by people with the required qualifications,

which in practice is extremely difficult.

According to the socialist system's rules, it is in fact the Party which "recommends," hence appoints, candidates to all senior posts. General Jaruzelski is certainly not thinking of doing away with the practice, but he would like candidates' merits to be carefully judged and changes in assigning posts accordingly decided at every level, from ministries down to plant level. This is quite an ambitious programme, which, as Jaruzelski himself pointed out, will require much "firmness and tact."

The First Secretary also stressed the need to continue with economic reforms, while acknowledging that they had run into major difficulties. One of the prime goals — productivity — has made little progress. But he urged that efforts continue to be made and picked out the priority tasks for the coming years — food, housing, education, health, environment and better income distribution.

In the political sphere, the general repeated his usual analysis of the '80s crisis by explaining that the vast majority of Solidarity's former members were honest advocates of socialism who had been taken in by "counter-revolutionary fanatics and

other renegades." Ruling out all leniency towards the regime's opponents and once more branding the underground Solidarity movement's activists as agents of foreign powers, Jaruzelski referred to the possibility of "giving another chance" to the "perpetrators of certain categories of crimes against the State."

It would not be an amnesty (the word was not mentioned), but a reduction of specific sentences. For some time now there have been unofficial rumours that measures of clemency could be taken after the party congress ends. But previous experiences dictate caution. General Jaruzelski had once before promised a similar measure before last autumn's elections. In fact, however, all the best known opponents were excluded from the measure. At any rate, the authorities will have a very wide field to choose from when it comes to indicating who will benefit from reductions of sentences considering that the numbers arrested have been rising lately.

The First Secretary also hinted at measures to benefit those convicted of crimes. This is urgently needed as Polish goals are heavily overcrowded.

Jaruzelski had some rather harsh words for the United States, but considered against the background of the violent anti-American propaganda in the press what he said seemed to be "relatively" mild. Of all the West European countries, he expressed an interest only in Federal Germany: nothing, apart from the revenge-seekers, he said, would hamper good relations between Warsaw and Bonn (the West German Social Democratic Party, along with Greece's PASOK, are moreover the only two Socialist parties to have sent observers to the congress).

All the same he did cause a minor surprise, but in quite an unexpected area when he proposed that "all the Communist and worker parties" meet shortly "to determine jointly" ways of searching for peace.

This is probably a skilful way of reviving the tradition — but only to talk about peace — of big world conferences of Communist parties that Moscow has not succeeded in organising for a long time. Public calls for such events made earlier by representatives of smaller Communist parties have gone unheeded. This would appear to be the first time that the leader of a big socialist country has put the idea forward and in Gorbachev's presence, that is, with his approval.

(July 1)

Government runs into flak on nationality bill

THE "PASQUA BILL" (draft bill sponsored by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua) on the entry into, and residence in, France of foreigners has yet to be adopted in parliament, and already there is another draft bill in the works aimed at amending the 1973 nationality code. The reforms, which were a plank in the joint election platform of the UDF (Union pour la démocratie française)-RPR (Rassemblement pour la République) and were confirmed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in his policy speech in the National Assembly, are still being hammered out at the Justice Ministry.

The extreme right-wing Front National jumped the gun on April 21 by coming up with a draft proposal for a thoroughgoing amendment of the 1973 code. The RPR has just made a similar initiative, though it is less radical. The draft bill proposed by Pierre Mazeaud (RPR, Haute-Savoie) and all the members of the Parliamentary RPR goes well beyond the intentions credited to the government.

Should it be seen as a move to occupy the ground and prevent National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen from scoring points? Or is it a bid to influence the government, if not to twist its arm? Chirac has already considerably toned down Pasqua's draft, and some RPR members of parliament

doubtless do not want him to subject the nationality proposals to the same treatment. But it is doubtful that all the signatories of Mazeaud's draft bill have properly read the text which in its present form could send the defenders of immigrants into a fury and give centrist members of parliament a lot of problems.

Mazeaud proceeds from the argument that *jus soli* (the rule that a child's citizenship is determined by its place of birth) has "lost its usefulness". He holds that such "involuntary acquisition" of nationality by the fact of being born in France was formerly intended solely to increase the number of military conscripts and has lost its "justification".

The RPR's draft bill allows only one form of acquiring French nationality — when a French citizen adopts a foreign child. All other applicants would have to go through naturalisation procedures and be "judged-worthy" of French citizenship. All this would mean doing away with 25 articles of the code (23, 24, 33, 37 to 58) and amending some 15 others.

In particular, Mazeaud is considering dropping Article 23, which automatically confers French citizenship on a child of a foreign parent when it is born in France. The provision is especially helpful to Algerians and "produced" some 20,000 new French citizens in

1983. Mazeaud, who is the RPR vice-chairman of the Laws Commission, also wants to drop Article 44 which makes any child born in France of a foreign parent, who has himself been born abroad, a Frenchman at the age of 18 on condition he had not objected to it in the year preceding his attainment of majority. Some 17,000 young people took advantage of this provision in 1983.

By Robert Solé

The RPR draft bill also wants to end the possibility of acquiring nationality through marriage (10,300 cases in 1984; it will be no longer possible to become French by making a simple declaration after six months of living together. The candidate for naturalisation in this way would have to put his case to the authorities, but he would have no guarantee that his petition would be accepted. In naturalisation cases (18,500 applications accepted in 1984), the authorities in fact can reject an application without giving any explanation.

"Acquisitions of nationality are automatic today, but naturalisations are very difficult," says Mazeaud. "The former must be limited and the latter facilitated." But this does not prevent providing for a sort of examination

for the candidate without academic qualifications. The test will be designed to "determine that he knows French, French history and the institutions of the Republic." The foreigner "would appear before a board" in conditions to be established by decree.

Another new departure, inspired by the United States, is the taking of the oath. The candidate for naturalisation would have to declare in public and before the presiding judge: "I swear loyalty to France and obedience to the Constitution of the Republic. I pledge allegiance to the French Republic and renounce all allegiance to any States, of which I could have nationality, even involuntarily."

The naturalised Frenchman will be given a regular identity card, but he would not be sure of keeping it for all that. The RPR draft bill in fact provides for the following: "The person who has become naturalised French and who is later convicted in terms of Article 79 by reason of facts committed within five years of acquiring French nationality, retroactively loses French nationality." This is probably the clause that will cause the biggest uproar. Mazeaud considers he is "moved by the same philosophy as the government" and does not rule out the possibility of its draft serving as the basis for amending the nationality code. This remains to

be seen. Government experts who have gone through the dossier have noticed that certain articles of the code cannot be touched without setting off a series of modifications and threatening to upset the balance of the legislation as a whole.

One clever shift has been proposed for modifying Article 23 (which grants French nationality at birth) without really touching it. Does not this article also help a child who has a parent who was born in a former French overseas possession? By doing away with this detail, only 3,000 to 4,000 Africans a year would be penalised gradually — but it would not prevent Algerians born in France after their country became independent from acquiring French nationality automatically.

What will Chirac decide to do? A reform limited to the nationality code, presented as a way of helping the integration of foreigners and farming part of the overall immigration policy, would have gone through fairly easily. But coming on the heels of the "Pasqua bill", it is likely to look like a another form of discrimination. The Prime Minister will need a great deal of skill to be able to avoid touching off a new campaign of protests while at the same time satisfying his majority's most hardline members.

(July 2)

THREE drama schools — Lee Amandiere at Nanterre near Paris, the drama department of the university of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the American Musical and Dramatic Academy (AMDA) — recently organised an exchange of their respective students.

For six weeks, 22 Americans worked at Lee Amandiere (see below), while 18 French students of Pierre Romana, head of that school, trod the boards on the Californian campus or on Broadway.

The scheme, financed by the French Association for Artistic Action (AFAA), had already been tried out in 1984, with an exchange between Lee Amandiere and the O'Neill Theatre Center in Waterford, Connecticut.

The current programme ended on June 20 with a private performance by all those involved.

The feeling among French students is that their six weeks in the United States were "positive but surprising". What did they best remember about their stay? A constant urging to "be positive"; diet-sodas and pizzas at dawn; giant toasters and some very fat, if contented people; belated old Chevrolets; fits of rage thrown by teachers of singing, movement, drama and musical comedy.

The students were split into two groups, with eight going to AMDA and ten to UCLA. So while some acquainted themselves with the dinky town of Westwood and the methods of the Actors' Studio, the rest found themselves caught up in the razzmatazz of "cocaine city", knocking down to intensive singing lessons and nine hours a week of modern jazz and tap dancing, as well as improvisation classes.

Although they encountered different working methods all the French students returned from the US with the feeling they had met what the Americans call "professionalism" — the art of controlling one's body and temper, humility, a tremendous will to practise hard, and an obsession with the public.

In a studio high above Broadway, Harry, who is in such perfect trim it is hard to believe he is 60, takes his students through a *bourrée* step: "You're not in a night club here. You haven't paid to get in." He smiles and points into a mirror: "It is they who have paid to come and see you."

Delia Salvi, teacher of acting at UCLA, trying to teach a class is always ready to pounce on anyone she hears whispering. She says she is shocked by the French students' lack of discipline.

When the storm has blown over, one of her students confides: "You have to let yourself go whatever

A group of French drama students have been to the United States to try out the act methods which have produced many stage and film stars. In exchange, some American apprentice actors have been visiting France and getting a taste of the dictatorial methods used by French directors. The result has proved both positive and unexpected.

French actors get UCLA culture shock

By Laurence Banaim

happens. You're not allowed to slip away or hide behind the actor's persona. Here they want you to be seen taking risks. That's the positive side of the American method."

It is easy to imagine what it was like for the 18 young students when they arrived in the States: supporting the look that is now *de rigueur* in France — untidy hair, romantic rings under eyes, a wan complexion — they suddenly found themselves plunged into an atmosphere of artificial good humour and non-stop fun. That sort of experience is quite a wrench for an "Intellectual".

The first sessions at UCLA were stormy. It is hard to act like an obedient teenager when you are used, as one student said, to "behaving like an actor in a theatre company."

Pierre Romans at Nanterre: does

easy a week on a set play (there are 30 in all).

Courses cost \$430 a term for Californian residents and \$1,700 for anyone else. No expense is spared to stage the department's productions — last year, the costumes for "Homer" cost \$6,000.

Students were hard to get their degree. It is not unusual to find the Shakespearean actor one had seen on stage the previous evening sitting behind a cafeteria cash-deck the following morning.

It was all a bit of a culture shock for the French students. Although they managed to get out of classes in dramatic theory, they were put through the basic training. This involved daily warm-up sessions where they had to wag their chins, emit primal screams and let themselves go in every conceivable way. "At first," says Vincent Perez, one

group psychotherapy? Not our life! Gradually their misgives melted away under the glow of novelty and excitement.

Seen from the stalls, the whole thing looked like a play with a play. The actors would wince, stretch their limbs, whisper insults at the shadows. But the end of the day they had been softened up and were ready to act — "not tête-à-tête but belly-to-belly," as they put it.

The methods used in AMI are similar: "You're a cowboy! Imagine that John Wayne is looking at

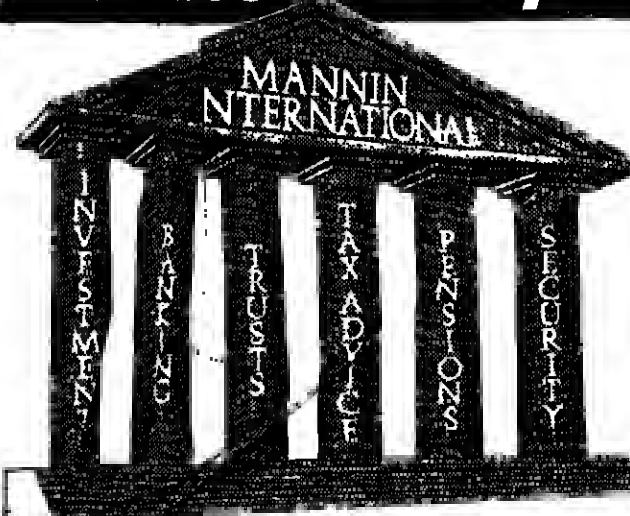
you." At times it looked and felt a bit like a school playground. But the students had already been taught the basic lesson that a movement is no good if you are afraid of making it, that you have to forget the mirror to convince yourself.

The Texan star Cherie Bernet, a large pink apparition with platinum locks of hair tumbling over her forehead, thought her French students were "terrific". As she watched them tucking into their *chili con carne*, she opined that they could well have a professional acting future ahead of them. But, she added, "six weeks is too short."

Bernet pointed out that at AMDA 80 per cent of candidates are eliminated at the start, and another 50 per cent told they need not come back after one year. As at UCLA, courses have to be paid for — in this case \$6,000 a year.

One cannot help feeling that the French students, whose board and lodging was paid for, had been cucked into the "Bob Fosse system" — by the dint of fierce practice sessions, and of singing, by learning the lyrics phonetically. Perhaps that is what they meant when they said the result of their trip was "positive".

The private bank which looks after you



Mannin International fulfils all your financial requirements as the combined strength of many associate companies banking for the interests of the personal investor living or working abroad. In addition to the Mannin investment, banking and trust companies, our subsidiaries, Thomson's Overseas and Williamson's Financial Consultants, specialise in tax and financial planning, providing practical advice for individual investors.

Client's receive a highly personal service as our executives make regular visits to the Middle East, Far East, Africa and Europe. Mannin's steady growth reflects the commonsense approach we take with our clients' money. We don't take unnecessary risks.

Investment accounts are managed intelligently, being numbered on a similar basis to Swiss bank accounts. Funds are available using the investment portfolio as security. Attractive rates of interest are offered on deposits in all leading currencies.

Security is assured by the fact that all clients' investments are held in Mannin International's nominee name and do not therefore form part of the company's assets.

We at Mannin simply make certain that your savings are protected and properly invested. Audited accounts are available on request.

To: Mannin International Limited, Portland House, Ballinacree, Isle of Man, British Isles. Please send me more details of your services.

☐ Investment ☐ Bank Deposits ☐ Pensions ☐ Returning to I.R.A. ☐ Insurance & Tax

Name: _____ Age: _____

Company: _____ Job: _____

Address: _____

Zip Code: _____ Tel: _____

I have US \$ _____ per month

available for investment

MANNIN INTERNATIONAL

The Private Bank which looks after you

Growing refugee problem in the isthmus

By Denis Hautin-raut

SAN JOSÉ — There are over 300,000 refugees in Central America, from Panama to Mexico, and their numbers have been increasing in recent years. Whether they are Guatemalans running away from endemic violence to the closest Mexican point of refuge, Salvadorans who have since 1981 been at the mercy of paramilitary groups or guerrilla movements, or Nicaraguans now grown tired of a revolution becoming bogged down in an armed conflict, the refugees from the isthmus are causing increasing problems in their host countries, where the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is helping close to a third of their numbers.

The Boca Renal camp in northern Costa Rica looks almost like the symbol of this influx. On the concrete floor of the communal hall which has been turned into a transit camp, some 200 two-decker bunk beds are in place. Under a corrugated roof live 400 people with a few square yards of beaten earth surrounded by wire fencing as their only "garden". It is one of Central America's oldest camps, and its closure, decreed many times, has never lasted beyond a few weeks. "It's the ultra-temporary which is likely to last a long time yet," said a local UNHCR official.

These refugees, whose existence is recognised by all the countries of origin with the exception of Cuba, are concentrated for the most part in two countries — Costa Rica and Honduras. For some years, Nicaragua used to be a haven for Salvadoran refugees who have gradually become assimilated within farming cooperatives in this country which has a low population density. Very few immigrants are however arriving today in Nicaragua and the UNHCR there is helping hardly more than 500 people.

The situation is different in Costa Rica, where a long democratic tradition and the absence of an army provided for in the Constitution have always encour-

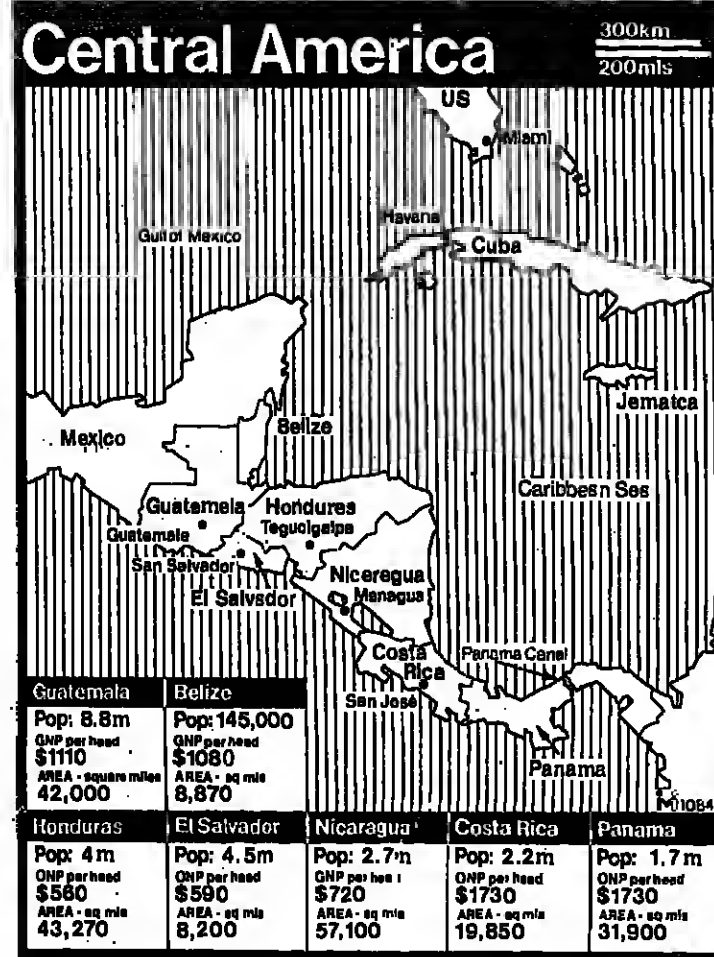
aged influx of refugees, all the more so as its immigration laws are very liberal. About 15,000 Nicaraguans are on Costa Rican territory. Large numbers of Salvadorans and Nicaraguans are also moving into Honduras, which is at the heart of the conflict in the isthmus.

These two countries, the first to suffer the influx is the worsening situation. A municipal councillor from the town of San Andrés, close to the Salvadoran border, said "this cannot last". He explained that the people "give the refugees a favourable welcome, but the situation dragged on, it numbers increased and we are enough problems ourselves to live without having to support this population indefinitely. There's no question of offering them any more land."

Edulo is a 28-year-old Nicaraguan who has lived in the Limorranat camp near Costa Rica's Atlantic coast with his wife and children for the past three years. He told me he baked bread and ate them in the camp. "It's almost impossible for us to work in town," he said. "It's one of the poorest parts of the country and the police doesn't take kindly to refugees who take jobs away from them, except seasonally."

Given this situation, more and more security checks are carried out inside the camp premises themselves. Refugees have to obtain a pass to leave camp and on their return must provide proof of their employment if they have succeeded in finding any. The two countries' authorities are moreover trying to keep a tight check on their borders. But, former Costa Rican Premier, José Figueres, now an adviser to the new President Oscar Arias pointed out: "How do you expect to succeed with 700 guardsmen where the Nicaraguans with 50 soldiers have failed?"

The refugee camps in Honduras are guarded permanently by the army and frequent raids are carried out inside them. These



occasionally lead to incidents. Recently, a search by soldiers in the Colomonecua camp in the south of the country resulted in three deaths and several injuries. Nor does the army hesitate to turn back would-be refugees from El Salvador when they arrive at the border. In April, a scuffle resulted in the deaths of several people and many others were handed over to the Salvadoran military authorities. Things have reached such a point that the UNHCR has taken the unprecedented step of setting up a group of two or three persons to patrol the border either on foot or on horseback and provide assistance to new arrivals with the Honduran authorities. It is an initiative which is creating inevitable tension.

Political reservations are in fact present everywhere. Honduran President José Azcona considers the Sandinista government is "bogged down in its mistakes", but says Salvadoran President Napoleón Duarte "is an admirable figure". One understands then, the big difference in treatment shown the "rebels" from one country and the other. The refugee camps are

moreover accused of serving as rear bases for guerrilla movements. They are said to be supplying food and medicines to the fighters. In fact, this assistance is symbolic in as much as the large numbers of refugees in the Colomonecua and Mesa Grande camps in Honduras (over 20,000 people) receive barely sufficient food and medicines to satisfy their own requirements.

On the other hand, the camps are widely exploited by the guerrilla movements as "moral surety" for their cause — the living proof that their country is suffering from problems which it is urgent to combat, since a segment of the population has been forced to leave the country. And the various pressures exerted inside the camps by selected representatives are another obstacle to the solutions considered by the UNHCR for the refugee population — absorption within the host country or repatriation.

This is a choice the refugees do not want. To discourage anyone who might be tempted to accept one or other of the solutions, camp representatives are stepping up

"information campaigns". They relate, for example, how such and such a family's return home ended in arrests once the border was crossed. Others emphasise the actions committed in the home country, but nobody is in a position to verify them. An increasing number of signs asserting "No repatriation, no displacement" is appearing on walls and everybody swears "there's no question of moving away from a border we still hope to cross one day."

The UNHCR is consequently having a huge problem organising "active camps", where the refugees, apart from having something to do, enjoy comparative self-sufficiency. The High Commissioner's job is made more complicated by the presence of many non-governmental organisations which in various ways take charge of the camp inmates. Giving considerable assistance, they are also occasionally the cause of friction with the local authorities. Socorro Internacional, which used to run the camp at Limón, has been evicted as a result of incidents in the same way. Caritas could also lose its right to administer camps in Honduras.

It is the large number of problems — economic, military and political — involved in harbouring refugees, along with the risk of a new influx, that is worrying both the political authorities and the UNHCR. The latter is trying to persuade certain countries like Costa Rica to apply stricter standards in granting refugee status to new arrivals.

"But of course without setting up quotas," explained the UNHCR official in San José. As a matter of fact, there are large numbers of people who are coming over in search of a solution to the economic difficulties they face in their own countries rather than political asylum.

Hope is not entirely absent in such a situation. Salvadoran refugees at the San Antonio camp organised a big celebration to mark the anniversary of the first La Palma negotiations between representatives of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and President Napoleón Duarte. In the eyes of many, even if these negotiations broke down, they point to a possible future different from the children's drawings showing helicopter attacks and parachute drops; children who in most cases have only learnt of these things from stories told by their parents, but who also hope to go back home, even if they do not say so.

(June 27)

'The Sorcerer' returns to face the music in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES — After four months of legal battles, the United States has allowed the extradition of José López Rega to his native Argentina. From 1973 to 1975, López Rega was the last Peron government's agent and eminence grise. His entry into the government marked the darkest chapter in Argentine history.

Sought for almost 11 years, it was "El Brujo" (The Sorcerer himself — this was the nickname given him because of his astrological "insights") — who gave himself up to the FBI on March 13 in the hope that Reagan's America would grant him political asylum in view of his anti-communism.

Under the terms of the extradition order, he is charged with misappropriating public funds and responsibility for eight crimes attributed to the paramilitary AAA (Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance) organisation, of which he is said to have been the head. This is the least of the charges facing him considering the accusations hanging over him and the... Under the pretext of hunting down commu-

nism, the Alliance kidnapped, tortured or assassinated López Rega's enemies and rivals. Some 400 people are said to have been victims of the AAA.

Rega is alleged to have personally helped himself to millions of dollars from credits earmarked for humanitarian purposes. He is also said to have organised, for his own profit, an arms trade with Libya.

Born in Buenos Aires on October 17, 1916, of Spanish parents, José López Rega — he says he was a pioneer Peronist — pursued an unremarkable career in the federal police, retiring at the age of 45 with the rank of corporal.

The young retiree next found a job in a textile firm before trying out his luck as a singer and later becoming a printer. He printed Peronist tracts, but also astrological works. His career blossomed in 1965 when he met María Estela Martínez, better known as Isabel, the third wife of... Domingo Peron, then in exile in Madrid. "While on a visit to Buenos Aires,

she hired López Rega as a bodyguard and general aide. He did his job so well that she took him with her to Madrid. Three years later, aged 52 he became the general's private secretary and used his position to hand-pick Peron's aides and introduce him to the occult arts. At this time Peron was in his seventies and ailing, and his wife did not have the intellectual strength to stand up to López Rega."

In 1973, when Peron returned triumphantly to Buenos Aires and had himself re-elected President, López Rega became Minister of Social Welfare — doubtless the most important ministry in the Peron government — but did not abandon his post as the general's private secretary. When Peron died in July 1974, he naturally kept on his prerogatives under Isabel's presidency.

Peron's return was not the cure-all expected. The general thought he could defy his party's youth left wing, the Montoneros, who claimed allegiance to him. He thought the Marxist-inspired rebellion would also allow itself to be convinced. But things did not turn out that way. López Rega had other methods. To combat terrorism he set up — according to testimony given by one of his main collaborators at the time — the AAA. At the end of 1973, the crimes committed by the AAA proliferated.

The Sorcerer settled his scores with "Communists", with the Peronist youth, and finally with all those who opposed him.

Oddly enough, Peron's death in 1974 only strengthened his hand even further but this proved to be the beginning of the end. Isabel Peron's weakness in the Presidency and the worsening situation polarised attacks on him.

The army, the Peronist labour union and some of the leaders of the Peronist movement kicked against "Brujo's" esoteric extravaganzas. It is said he made Isabel lie down on Eva Peron's coffin "so she could be permeated with her spiritual essence". And during the general's last days, he remained very close to him, claiming to be Peron's source of life.

In 1975, a heartbroken Isabel gave in to pressure and López Rega headed for exile. He had taken up quarters in the Peron's Madrid villa when he heard of the military coup in Argentina in 1976. The new rulers, even though they took over the AAA's men and methods, nonetheless put out an arrest warrant against him.

The exile became a fugitive. He dropped out of circulation for 11 years, most of which he spent in Switzerland — if his girlfriend is to be believed — where he has a bank account. The trial which will open shortly in Buenos Aires is likely to reveal how much it cost him.

Le Monde
Directeur: André Fontaine
World copyright by
Le Monde, Paris
All rights strictly reserved

The Washington Post

Stephen S. Rosenfeld

Where Can We Find Our Mercenaries?

WOULD you believe that the pursuit of liberty is taking Americans toward the envious contemplation of Fidel Castro's Cubans and King George's Hessians as models for the kind of allies that the United States now needs in the world?

This administration, you see, has the containment of Soviet power very much in mind. Some parts of it also have very much in mind rolling back Soviet power, at least rolling it back from places where it was settled in the post-Vietnam years. But who is going to do the fighting that these tasks may require if the locals can't manage on their own?

The problem, for those who accept administration premises, is that Vietnam soured most Americans on foreign interventions. Richard Nixon then tried to rely on regional powers: the Shah's demise showed the limits here. Ronald Reagan has applied American muscle — indirectly — to the containment-rollback policy that sometimes goes under the name of the Reagan Doctrine: nowhere, however, is success in sight.

Earlier, the Reagan administration did launch interventions, Lebanon a medium-sized failure. But together they had a longer, unanticipated effect. They led Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to lay down what has become administration law on interventions: the only ones permissible are the quick-sure things. In practice, that means no more interventions, though accidents and alarms can never be ruled out.

The Reagan Doctrine makes for a truly bold mismatch of ends and means. The first promises active

pursuit of ambitious goals, and the second ensures a measure of self-restraint that, if it were being shown by Jimmy Carter, would be denounced by the Reaganites as a sellout. The resulting policy tells friends and foes alike that, for all its bold talk, this administration will go only so far.

This contradiction has comforted some administration critics, who see it as a leash on adventurism. It has impelled other people to look for something extra to plug the Reagan-Weinberger gap. There are people who regard the Reagan effort to click and to reverse Soviet expansionism as of even more urgency and long-term importance than the effort to write a new equation for strategic arms. Weinberger's deputy for policy, Fred Ikle, leads the search.

From his office there recently issued a paper written at the Rand Corporation, the California think tank where Ikle himself has worked, on "cooperative forces." Third World military units netting in concert with the United States. Katharine Watkins's paper conducts a typically sensible and optimistic Rand discussion of the pluses and minuses of enlisting such forces when political or operational considerations keep Washington from netting on its own.

Less than half of the \$27 million in aid meant for food, clothing and medicines has gone into the contra jungle camps. Instead, it has been tracked to secret bank accounts in the Cayman Islands. To the Honduran army or individuals or firms that the GAO, in generous restraint, said "do not appear to be suppliers in the region." It appears that everyone hit Ferdinand Marcos was on the scam.

But a sharp difficulty arises when the paper starts scanning

Continued on page 16

George F. Will

The Costs Of Avoiding Another Somme

SEVENTY years ago, a world went smash. In a sense, we are still waist-deep in debris from the 20th century is largely debris from the battle that began at the Somme, July 1, 1916.

A. J. P. Taylor writes that no man in the prime of life in 1914 knew what war between the great powers — there had not been such a war since 1871 — would be like.

On July 1, it was like this: Sixty thousand British soldiers were casualties; 20,000 were killed that day. Twenty thousand is 40 percent of the eight-year U.S. fatality toll in Vietnam. By mid-November, when the battle oozed away into the churned mud, the British had suffered 420,000 casualties, the French 200,000 and the Germans about 450,000. The Somme front was 12 miles long. Never was more than eight miles gained.

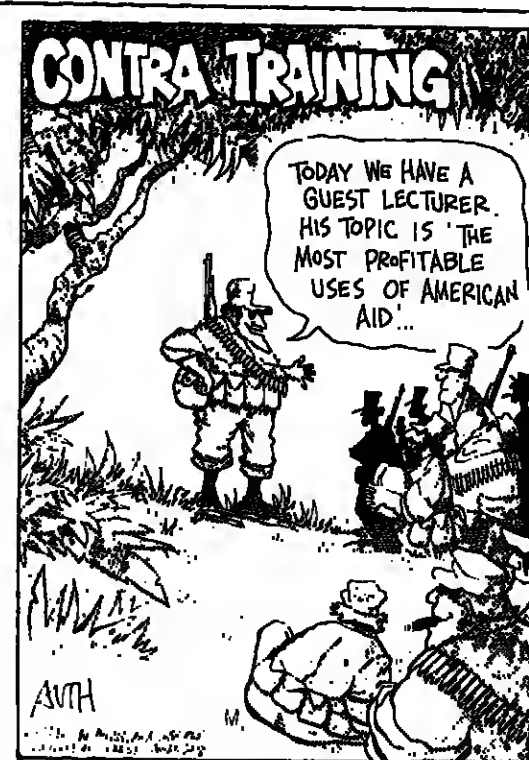
The war was a calamitous case of new technology overwhelming old tactics. The machine gun suddenly gave decisive advantage to the defense. The old tactic of offense — slow advances by massed formations — amounted to trying to wear out machine guns with young men's chests.

On September 15, 1915, a new weapon, born in the fertile brain of Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, clanked

into action: the tank. Twenty-four years later, a German regime made possible by the immobile slaughter of the First World War would send tanks racing across France to Paris.

In 1984 and 1985, we had many observances of 40th anniversaries associated with the winning of the Second World War. Wars are fought by young men, many of whom, 40 years on, finger and remember. Not so 70th anniversaries of wars. However, First World War anniversaries also should be noted because that war was worse and greater. It was worse because fought for no purpose as defensible as cleansing Europe of fascism; greater, in that the war's resonances were — still are — louder. A consequence of the Second World War was the drawing of the Soviet empire into the middle of Europe. The creation of the Soviet regime was but one evil consequence of the First World War.

The generation that marched to war on both sides in 1914 believed, more serenely than any subsequent generation has, in the inevitability of progress, the beneficence of technology, the wisdom of established authority. That generation went over the top of the trenches, and off a kind of spiritual cliff, at 7.30 a.m., July 1, 1916.



Colman McCarthy

Reagan's Favorite Welfare Bums

ONE bonus came out of the Nicaraguan debate: Ronald Reagan is no longer obsessed with welfare abuse. The administration's favorite enclaves of welfare bums — the Contras — has been found by the General Accounting Office to be rife with fraud, waste and mismanagement.

Less than half of the \$27 million in aid meant for food, clothing and medicines has gone into the contra jungle camps. Instead, it has been tracked to secret bank accounts in the Cayman Islands. To the Honduran army or individuals or firms that the GAO, in generous restraint, said "do not appear to be suppliers in the region." It appears that everyone hit Ferdinand Marcos was on the scam.

Reagan, in his June 24 calls to

Congress for aid to the Contras, overlooked the corrupt why wouldn't he? "I am a bum," he has said. Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state, also in the mood for political action. "There is no legal basis to ask suppliers what they do with money we pay them," he told the New York Times.

There is, however, a basis to monitor every dollar that goes to Americans who lack the training or medicine. They're not seen as keeping their heads from marching in Harlem, Texas, nor are they modern equivalents of the Founding Fathers. Presumably, with some \$20 million that half the new \$20 million goes to the Contras and up with them as to Elliott Abrams's

unquestioned suppliers, what will the money buy? Part of the answer, and worth a detailed look, was supplied the day before the House vote. Three West German volunteers of a group of 12 civilian members of the Contras for 25 days in May. The Contras for 25 days in May. The Contras for 25 days in May. The Contras for 25 days in May.

Founding Fathers. Madison and Franklin, the Contras believed. Their guns were more persuasive than their words. Dominik Diel, 23, a German student from West Berlin, was in Nicaragua to help build houses in Jacinto Bnca, Nicaragua. Forced marches up to 20 miles in the jungle were common. Diel recalled that one of his abducted friends "was suffering from acute hepatitis. We begged the Contras to let him go free, but it was useless. One day he was so exhausted and weak that he was unable to march. Then one of the Contras put a gun to his head to force him."

A second West German, Reinhard Zimmer, a 20-year-old student at the University of Hamburg and a member of a German-Nicaraguan friendship group, told of other Contra groups. One went into a village. Two houses were burned, five farmers and three children murdered. When Zimmer's abductors heard the news, they "laughed and were delighted." They themselves had only recently blown up a car. Seven people were killed, including four teachers.

Funded again, the Contras are likely to widen their war on medical students, teachers and children. Reagan pledges that "as a condition of our aid, I will insist that... no human-rights abuses be tolerated (and) that any financial corruption be rooted out."

On a vote of 221-109, Congress was buying. All that's needed now is a supplemental bill — of, say, \$250 million — for the Reagan pledge to be carried out: \$100 million to monitor human rights, \$100 million to stop the corruption, and \$50 million for the Cayman Islands bankers.

From The Washington Post Co. All rights reserved.

The Mystery of KAL 007

SHOOTDOWN: — Flight 007 and the American connection. By R.W. Johnson. Viking. 336pp. \$18.95

By Douglas B. Feaver

THE Soviet shootdown of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 on September 1, 1983, has joined the list of unsolved mysteries with an intractable audience among publishers. The fourth English-language book on the subject; there have been numerous articles in learned and not-so-learned journals, and a book from reporter Seymour Hersh is due soon. The word-harbour will doubtless continue as long as it is impossible to say how the Boeing 747 jumbo jet came to be more than 300 miles off course, deep in Soviet territory. When it was shot down, all 269 people on board were killed.

Johnson's hypothesis, overimposed, is that U.S. foreign policy hardliners led by CIA Director William Casey and National Security Advisor William Clark approved the dispatch of the Korean jet on its strange course to test, among other things, the new Soviet radar array at Krasnoyarsk. That radar is an alleged violation of the unratified SALT II treaty.

Flight 007 was to do nothing so overt as taking pictures, but as a "passive probe" it would trigger Soviet radar and surveillance devices so that U.S. satellites and other electronic intelligence collectors could read capabilities they rarely "see". The United States did not expect the plane to be shot down, the theory continues. When it was, U.S. officials covered their roles with a massive anti-Soviet propaganda effort that included heavy doses of disinformation, all subscribed to by a know-nothing president who thinks of the Soviet Union as an evil empire.

There is little question that the U.S. government has stonewalled on the issue of why the plane was not warned that it was off course. It seemed logical, considering what is known about U.S. intelligence-collecting capabilities, that somebody, somewhere in the U.S. government, knew as it was happening that Flight 007 had strayed, even though the plane was beyond the range of civilian air traffic control radar systems. The U.S. response is that information such as radio transmissions of the Soviet fighter pilots used in the vigorous

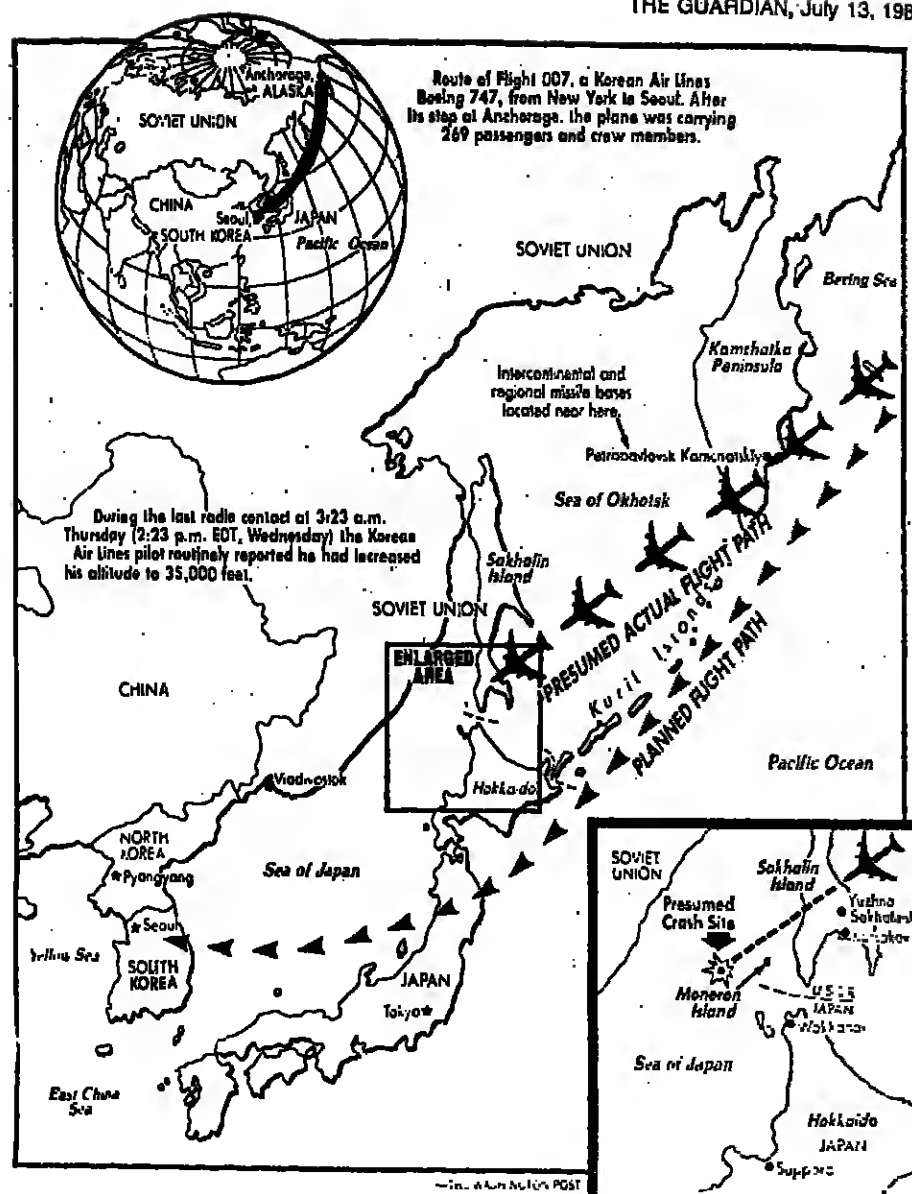
of Soviet propaganda effort during the following the shootdown was collected cosmetically on tapes, then recovered and translated.

the absence of a more thorough U.S. explanation, the kind of hokum that is put in Johnson's book and several other books will never be dispelled. One does not wonder just how big the national intractable audience among publishers.

R.W. Johnson's Shootdown is at least the fourth English-language book on the subject; there have been numerous articles in learned and not-so-learned journals, and a book from reporter Seymour Hersh is due soon. The word-harbour will doubtless continue as long as it is impossible to say how the Boeing 747 jumbo jet came to be more than 300 miles off course, deep in Soviet territory. When it was shot down, all 269 people on board were killed.

Johnson's hypothesis, overimposed, is that U.S. foreign policy hardliners led by CIA Director William Casey and National Security Advisor William Clark approved the dispatch of the Korean jet on its strange course to test, among other things, the new Soviet radar array at Krasnoyarsk. That radar is an alleged violation of the unratified SALT II treaty.

There is little question that the U.S. government has stonewalled on the issue of why the plane was not warned that it was off course. It seemed logical, considering what is known about U.S. intelligence-collecting capabilities, that somebody, somewhere in the U.S. government, knew as it was happening that Flight 007 had strayed, even though the plane was beyond the range of civilian air traffic control radar systems. The U.S. response is that information such as radio transmissions of the Soviet fighter pilots used in the vigorous



gation, as is customary, but the United States was shut out of the Soviet investigation. Johnson also finds highly suspicious the fact that Clark left the White House for the relative peace and quiet of the Interior Department almost immediately after the shootdown. Reporters covering the White House at the time knew that the exhausted Clark had been looking for a way out long

Somewhere to sit down

PARTIAL though I am to conversation with my great-grandfather, whom I met from time to time under the old apple-tree where once his cider-press stood, it would be a mistake to suppose that he is the only one of my deceased relatives with whom I have close affinities. Aunt Polly, for instance, has been in my thoughts lately.

When I was a small boy she kept the village shop — the first shop, I believe, ever to exist in our small village. Before her bold innovation, villagers had to rely on occasional peddlers or on twice-yearly excursions to the town (2½ hours distant by carrier's cart), at Easter and Fair Day, for the relatively few commodities, such as Easter bonnets and chemises, which they themselves could not produce.

Aunt Polly (who may not have been my real aunt, but no matter, everyone in our village seemed to be related) lived with her two brothers and an invalid sister and began shop-keeping when the more enterprising of the brothers set up a village bakery. That may have been a new departure, too, for

By Ralph Whitlock

there was a strong tradition of home-baking. I gather that most of the family gave a hand with the baking in the early morning, after which Uriah delivered bread by pony-and-cart to outlying farms and hamlets. Walter trundled a covered barrow around the village, and Polly dispensed loaves to calling customers from her front room.

In due course, the front room became equipped with counter and store shelves, as Aunt Polly widened her range of stock. She could supply candles, paraffin, tea, soap (yellow or Lifebuoy), loaf sugar, matches, black lead, beet polish, pears and sweets kept in big glass jars in full sunlight.

One of my earliest memories is of going into Aunt Polly's shop for a halfpenny of pear-drops and watching her bite a wafer in half to get the exact weight. The other half went back in the jar. There was, of course, no reason for her to stock eggs, butter and potatoes (you got those from the farm), or boots and boot-lees (they came from the bootmaker), or mouse-traps (old Billy Medcalf made a type that were more effective than any I have been able to buy since).

It was all very basic and primitive, but I have recently had reason to reflect that in one respect it was ahead of the stores and supermarkets of 1986. It had a chair for customers to sit on. It is true that Aunt Polly's shop seldom had more than one customer at a time, but that gave a welcome opportunity for a helpful little gossip. Aunt Polly had a chair on her side of the counter, too.

Thursdays are our usual shopping day, but the other week when Thursday came round I was in some agony with fibrositis or sciatica or something of the sort — something I had never experienced before and don't want to encounter again. With my wife still, somewhat incapacitated by her traumatic illness of two years ago I needed to attend her on these shopping expeditions as chauffeur, guide-dog and beast of burden.

I rather enjoy indulging myself extravagantly at the food shelves, but in the department which sell detergents, household goods, cosmetics and kitchen rolls I am bored. (Other husbands, like myself, must have been amazed, amused and finally bemused by the time necessary for buying tights, shampoo of the right mixture, and matching refills for cosmetic).

And this is when the absence of chairs in modern emporia came painfully to my notice. Here was a new supermarket, covering it seemed to me about six acres, and never a chair, bench or stool for the benefit of weary customers. Even medieval monastic churches, addicted though they were to inflicting penance on the flesh, provided misericords for leg-weary chorists to perch on.

But our supermarket designers are made of sterner stuff. Banks and libraries pander to our weaknesses, some of them even to the extent of supplying upholstered easy chairs, but the staff of supermarkets eye you with disapproval if, in default of anything else, you sit on the stairs.

I sat on the stairs while my wife debated with herself about packets

of tights, all of which looked exactly the same to me. A mum with a child in a pushchair sank wearily on the step below. "They put all the everyday household things upstairs," she lamented. She even accepted my offer to look after the child while she went up higher, though perhaps I don't look like a kidnapper!

"I just can't do it," said an elderly sufferer, joining us on the stairs. "I have a bit of a rest and then go elsewhere. It's no other of those American ideas, isn't it?"

And that's the odd thing about it all. Supermarkets are, I believe, an American idea, but virtually every American and Canadian supermarket I have ever patronised has those basic facilities which ours lack. They have coffee shops or restaurants; and well-equipped toilets where a baby's nappy can be changed; and a trolley park where the shopping can be left until the shopper is ready to go to the car.

Where the stores are on more than one level, escalators are universal, but if they were not I feel sure that assistants would be on hand to help mothers with push-chairs upstairs. The only way you can attract the attention of a staff in a British supermarket is to try a bit of ostentatious shop-lifting.

Come back, Aunt Polly, you would be welcome to half my pear-drop in return for a hard-bottomed chair to take the weight off my feet.

There is one remedy for these glaring deficiencies in service to the customer. It is a planning application for a new hypermarket. Hypermarkets have a reputation for providing all the missing amenities, including a spacious car park, well outside the town limits.

At the very hint of a new one coming their way, all the town traders unite in a protest campaign. They argue; rightly, that if the plans come to fruition they stand to lose customers. And serve them right. They should look after their customers better, while they still have them. Even to the extent of offering them a few chairs.

To advertise in
The Guardian Weekly
Contact:

Howard Greder, Advertisement Manager,
The Guardian Weekly
119 Farringdon Road, London EC1A 3EP, England
Telephone: 01-278 2332

Mystery and imagination

THE good news for Britain from the 42nd Venice Biennale is that Frank Auerbach has won the Golden Lion as the best artist, and that George Rippey has been given an important role in the Biennale's main theme show.

I do not imagine that Rippey ever believed he was going to find himself at Venice. To begin with he is far too old, being a 17th century English alchemist whose masterwork is a 16ft long Embiomatic Scrawl covered in vomiting dragons and defecating frogs.

What is Rippey doing in the world's most famous modern art event? He is involved in an exhibition called Art and Alchemy, one of the series of quasi-scientific exhibitions that are supplying this year's show with its overriding theme: Art and Science.

One of the few immutable laws at an event which always seems to be changing its regulations (prizing has been brought back this year for the first time since it was stopped by student unrest in 1980) is that whatever seems to be going on in contemporary Italian art is the corresponding Venice Biennale, will somehow find an historical exhibition to legitimate the activities of those young artists.

Art about Art, corresponded perfectly with the endless quotations pseudo-Mannerists. This year the prevailing style is Neo-Surrealism: a typical young Italian picture of today will show a skull that turns into a snake which buries a figure in a landscape made of lizard skin, the whole littered with numbers arranged, of course, in the Fibonacci Sequence (where each number is the sum of the preceding two, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc.). Mystery, uncertainty and mutation are the main currency of today's art.

The Art and Alchemy exhibition is a huge, fertile mess made up of old art, new art, painting, installation, sculpture, all arranged according to an alchemical system which I am afraid defied this particular mind's attempts to follow.

The Aim: Reconciliation of Opposites, is the title of a section which does indeed manage to include a pornographic drawing of Felicien Rops, some steel plates by Carl Andre, and comic-book characters by American Graffiti painters. The Means: Love is Knowledge, is more legible, being packed with fine nudes by Picasso, Giacometti, Delvaux, Dalí. The most important section seemed to be entitled The Path: Knowledge is Freedom. I could not tell where it started and the rest of the show finished.

Art and Alchemy's main contention is that the artist and the alchemist are one and the same thing. The work of art is a crucible in which anything can happen. Opposites can be reconciled. Base metals can be turned into metaphorical gold. In other words the artist, like the alchemist, is a mini-god with the power of 're-creating' his world. Having counted

no less than seven pictures in the show entitled Metamorphosis, I gave up and returned to my revolutionary view that the artist is no more and no less than a sensitive human being with the ability to isolate, discuss and communicate human issues.

Art as a kind of magic is the subject of an intriguing recent show called Wunderkammer, a Cabinet of Curiosities, or a Museum of Strangeness. In the Venetian Wunderkammer turtles fly from the ceiling, apples and pears turn into portraits of human beings, exorcised devils sit trapped in tiny crystal bottles, motor bikes grow horns.

Elsewhere the relationship between Art and Science becomes much more strained. Art and Biology contains a portrait of Marilyn Monroe made out of different coloured fetus-like objects arranged in bottles. Science for Art is housed in the Accademia Gallery and is basically a giant advertisement for the Olivetti personal computer which is seen everywhere in front of Giorgione, Tintoretto, Titians and Veroneses, buzzing, whirring, analysing data, and generally getting in the way of the paintings.

Out in its gardens among the national pavilions, away from monstrosities in test-tubes and yapping computers, the Biennale returns to normal. The Egyptians

Waldemar Januszczak at the Venice Biennale

are still showing extensive collections of businessmen's nick-knacks. The East Germans are human figures putting the naked physical individuality of the human figure in a modern context. The American Pavilion is a mess of Cubism as an explosion of fierce subjective anti-American politics.

Back at the turn of the century, when the Biennale started up, the three main colonial powers, Britain, Germany and France, grabbed the three most imposing pavilions. Ostentatious and neo-classical, they still sit perched on a hill together and still share out the main prizes among themselves.

In the French Pavilion, Daniel Buren has won the award for the best presentation. Buren has resorted to his usual deckchair stripes, articulating walls and ceilings, turning the pavilion into a piece of minimal sculpture. I am not usually an admirer of his work but here he has indeed imposed a cool, fresh geometry on the place, and the eventual effect is like gently coloured Palladianism.

Auerbach shares the best artist prize with the German, Sigmar Polke. Polke too has made an installation out of the entire pavilion, involving different paintings in different styles and scales. Creation would be the best word to describe his theme. Messy would be the best word to describe the results, as huge, billowing paintings go in search of that vague and gassy energy which preceded the

Big Bang. The work can be beautiful but only in detail — a mountain scene as broad and free-flowing as a Japanese road-pen drawing, a sumptuous purple abstract covered in squares of gold leaf. This particular artist-as-alchemist has thrown too many ingredients into the cauldron, and they refuse to form a whole. Auerbach on the other hand is a model of hard-working, decisive investigation of themes. These he has pared down to two: the human figure and views of the landscape on his way to the studio.

His early portraits are so thick with pigment that they flutter between painting and relief; the likenesses of the sitters are buried deep inside, and have to be mined for. In his recent landscapes the point is thinner and quicker, full of the most audacious colours and summaries of shapes. Who would have thought that the brooding portraitist who begins the show would end it as a master of yellows, as surprising as a field of rape, and reds, as exhilarating as a poppy.

For me the exhibition confirms Auerbach's status as the greatest English painter, more substantial than Freud and less glib than Bacon. While there is much of interest buried among the toads and computers of the Art and Science shows, and the standard of the national pavilions is distinctly high, the Biennale's major disappointment is its Aperto section for artists under 40. Venice's main talent spotting show.

This year's Aperto is smaller than before and lacks any coherent groups of artists to match the Graffiti boys of 1984 and the neo-classicists of '82.

John Murphy's rather sad fragments of Raphael drawings trapped in gentle abstract planes, like flies in amber, are too sensitive for the hurly-burly. I had previously thought of Lisa Milroy's still-lives as softly-spoken, but her collections of melons and Roman coins arranged for inspection are as effective as billboards.

The major British success of the Aperto was Boyd Webb, whose photographic tableaux plays with physics. Webb has become something of a colourist, providing a sweeping green earth out of which grows a sheaf of golden corn and a white sprig of musical score. Elsewhere the suspended earth has been peeled like an orange, a kiss curl of its peel crowning a Cycladic head hanging in space.

Mystery and uncertainty... all over the Biennale you can hear the clanging of axes as human heads are grafted onto animal bodies, and the rab of fire as toad's legs, sulphur and crucifixes are thrown into the alchemist's crucible. With Boyd Webb's art you can barely distinguish the avish of the surgeon's knife as it makes its subtle incisions into reality.

The Venice Biennale until September 28.

Kokoschka denied justice

"Times seem perfect for a reassessment of Kokoschka's career," but your billion Mr Januszczak is clearly not the writer to make it (June 22).

In a half-page devoted mostly to rapid gossip about Kokoschka's life, plus a few dismissive comments on unrepresentative paintings, Mr Januszczak reforms the startling fact of ignoring altogether the chief glory of Kokoschka's oeuvre — the marvellous city portraits and other landscapes, between 1910 and 1980.

(This omission allows Januszczak

to conclude that Kokoschka produced "many interesting paintings but no masterpieces." "No masterpieces?" Not the Tate Polperro (1942), the Great Thames View (1928), the superb Jerusalem (1928), the Prague paintings (1895-38), the Hamburg Harbour (1951), Manhattan (1979), and countless others? Or, in figure studies, not the Tempest (1913), a Knight-Errant (1915), the Power of Music (1928) and many others?

Mr Januszczak's guidelines about Kokoschka's portraits ("Kokoschka was drawn irresistibly to

dirt and disease") is amply exposed and refuted by the glowing paintings of Lotte Frauzens, Auguste Fokan and the Tetrazz, in the Vienna period, and those of Mesaryk, Casals, Malsky and Stanley Unwin later on.

I can only hope that his jaundiced views do not keep a single visitor from seeing the works of a very great and enduring 20th Century artist at the Tate.

Alfred H. Katz,
Los Angeles, California.

CLASSIFIED

CARS

MANCHESTER
GATEWAY TO NORTH BRITAIN
Large selection of 1985-86 Cars. Estates and Automatics from £50 per week. No mileage charge. Delivery and collection to Ayrton. Child seats available.
Brochure by return airmail
MANCHESTER SELF-DRIVE
1212 STOCKPORT ROAD
MANCHESTER, M19 2BA
Tel: 061-432 0664 Telex: 88854 TORTEC.O.

ROSS
1111 car rental
U.K. Self Drive
£70 Per Week
+ v.a.t.
Other models available
No mileage charge. Free maintenance. Hire from all hire. Free delivery. Cancellation over 2 weeks.
Brochure by return airmail
Ross Car Rental
5 Dickering Lane New Malden,
Surrey KT3 3R2, England
Tel: 01-942 7756
Telex: 27950. ref: 605

ACCESS CAR HIRE U.K. Phone: 0734 410551
12-14 School Road, Weymouth, Dorset DT98 3AL
Telex: 448743
Group A: Ford Fiesta 857 £76
Group B: Ford Fiesta 1.1 £81
Group C: Ford Fiesta 1.3 £89
Group D: Ford Escort 1.3 £95
Group E: Ford Escort 1.6 £99
Group F: Ford Escort 1.8 £105
Group G: Ford Fiesta 1.6 £117
Group H: Ford Fiesta 2.0 £119
Group I: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group J: Ford Escort 2.0 £149
Group K: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group L: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group M: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group N: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group O: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group P: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group Q: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group R: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group S: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group T: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group U: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group V: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group W: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group X: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group Y: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group Z: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group AZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group BZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group CZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group DZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group ED: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group ER: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group ES: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group ET: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group EZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group FZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group GZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group HZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group ID: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group II: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group IZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JM: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JN: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JO: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JP: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JQ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JR: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JS: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JT: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JU: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JV: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JW: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JX: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JY: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group JZ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KA: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KB: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KC: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KD: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KE: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KF: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KG: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KH: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KI: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KJ: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KK: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KL: Ford Escort 2.0 £159
Group KM: Ford Escort 2.0 £1

Fidelio beayed

THIS is Colin Davis signing off as Covent Garden's MD. And haw! He new Fidelio, the last production in 15 disappointing years, is a catastrophe. Andrei Serban's staging, which I found passable, though frenetic and avroled in the first act, took a nose dive during the interval, culminating in a farcical Göttergötter-like charade for the last scene that provoked hoots of derision when a black-winged Beebeeb on effs enclosed the guilty Pizarro in its wings. This certainly was the funniest Fidelio I've seen.

Unfortunately, Davis opted to meet the incompetent and fufal sequence of tableaux from which Serban constructed the second-act staging by slowing what was already a somber, stolid, very tonic but persuasive interpretation to snail's pace, playing for seriousness. And he insisted — in mistak-

Tom Sutcliffe at Covent Garden

on deference to Beethoven's musical genius, and disregarding the composer's careful dramatic revisions — on inserting the Leonora III overture in the middle of the second act, giving Serban the opportunity for the lamest, most futile, and repetitive mime of the story in front of the ginnit cut-out of Beethoven's death mask. In fact Davis conducted this misplaced overture, very beautifully, almost serenely, despite what was happening on stage, and the orchestra played it superbly.

Otherwise, the second act plodded on its weary way at a pace that allowed the chorus not only time to breathe in their joyous terminal poeans — something Beethoven scarcely considered necessary — but time to giggle at the farago in which they were involved.

The tragedy is that in choosing Fidelio for his farewell, Davis was opting for a work he loved and as an interpreter — well as the first act was lovingly conducted, every detail of orchestration drawn out like a treasured relic, and the orchestra (whose quality Davis has during his tenure maintained and improved) responded strongly.

Davis's pace was, I think, a good deal more deliberate than the last revival he conducted here of the work. If anybody doubted his credentials they would surely have marvelled at his management of the duet between Rocco and Pizarro, perfectly structured by Davis, its dramatic intention ideally realised.

But at the dramatic heart of the work, the great ritual of Leonora's self-sacrificial gesture seemed beyond Davis's power to rescue, becalmed by the sheer incompetence and tedium of Serban's staging.

On paper this looked an encour-

aging and congratulations are those performers (like Laurence as Jaquino, Marie Molle as Maxwelline and Gwyneth as Rocco) who tried to bring musical vitality in singing with nervous jumping of the domestic scene to a realisation.

Serban's impression of Jaquino's determination, chasing Jaquino with more sympathy than usual. But I was a diversionary extraneous of means for the perfato contend with, flown in anjages of hope, cages full of mo prisoners.

Joke Jaquino finding his door ed in the square grey brick jame as unpretentious relief, as prepared to tolerate the optimistic use of bald wigs and clida with the prisoners, thoughtfulness and phony, as an acle exploitation of mod-

ern Cin stage cliches. But it was elements that swamped the nice domestic vision which Serban had.

These excellent work done from Paul Walker, as a Pizarro foretelling his hands from a little a bottle in his breast pocket, like sings the impossible paky well, though he is a bit lilon the bottom notes. Jamaag as Florentin, though a vctora sounded impressive enough, not very heroic. Of all the chiters he was the most deturbly the disastrous staging since Jony features in the appalling ignominious second act.

The vocal problem with the show is the casting of Elizabeth Connell as Leonora. Though she has good catches and some lovely top note, Miss Connell tends to sound like a girl as if pushing her voice through pipe. And she lacks body in her voice, especially at the bottom where she inclined to a kind of speech singing. Really this is a very long way from the dominating performance that the part requires.

Multicultural joyman, and s etaging the descende inanity, with visual references, including each other out going different directions. It was as if he had lost his way completely, and in total panic was trying every trick he knew, and stng in undigested every possibility about the police of the act, about the spiritual naivety of the composer, which some people find echoes Blake, and about men during a half forgotten senar with the designer, Sally Job. What a waste of Jean Sainsbury money. Scrap the show.

A man's war of liberation

ROBERT HOLMAN has always shown a greater gift for atmosphere and dialogue than for dramatic structure. So it was a bright idea of the Bush to commission him to write three short loosely-linked plays which all revolve around brief encounters shattered by war. The three plays are uneven in impact but the collective title, *Making Noise Quietly*, offers a good definition of Holman's effort which is oblique, gentle, understated but which often has a depth of charge effect.

I found the first play, *Being Friends*, easily the most riveting. Two young men meet in a Kentish field in July 1944. One, a Quaker, is sexually and morally insecure; the other, bright, gifted and homosexual, has a novel due out in autumn, an exhibition at the

In the play, Mr Holman implies that the moral clarity of the last war led to the revelation of real

CLAUDE MILLER, the French director, has never really sustained the promise of his first two features — *The Best Way To Walk* and *This Sweet Sickness*, both of which were shown here. He has, in fact, only made three other films in a decade. But fortunately the fifth is *An Impudent Girl* which has proved both a commercial and critical success.

The film is an odd mixture, looking at times like a fairly crass French pot-boiler, what with its absurd picture frame ending and the slumpy theme tune. But often it gets to grips quite charmingly with its main theme of tribulations of adolescence. The best of it is so good that the dross comes as a most unpleasant surprise.

The impudent girl is Charlotte, a 13-year-old who can't wait to grow up, suddenly finding her own little world insufficient. She hates her provincial life and visits her spleen on everyone around her, including her long-suffering step-mother and Lulu, faithful but still childlike friend. When a young musical prodigy comes to town, she is riveted with admiration, even though the prodigy clearly needs a boot on the bum and isn't about to get it from the sycophants and hangers-on around her.

The child in Charlotte fantasises about becoming the musician's manager, latching on to the loneliness of the long-distance careerist. The adult in her discovers that it is only a fantasy which she has to step over to grow up and besides, true friends are those who stick by you.

The revolution of the film lies in its shrewd observation of provincial French family life and, most of all, in the series of tightly shot

A devil in the heart

CINEMA by Derek Malcolm

all, in the amazingly truthful performance of Charlotte Gainsbourg who took the part in her school holidays. Don't expect a Hollywood child but a real one, with a devil on one shoulder and an angel on the other, like most recalcitrant pubescents.

The film has been compared to a Carson MacCullers story and it certainly has the same edge and irony that MacCullers sought and usually found.

Excellent performances too from Bernadette Lafont as the step-mother, and Julie Glenn who equals Gainsbourg as Lulu. The charm, by the way, is not of the ingratiating kind but seems to be born of real experience. What a pity Miller has been persuaded to gild the lily here and there. The film simply does not need it.

If you watch Kim Basinger's performance in *Fool For Love* you will not recognise the edgy performance of Adrian Lyne's 9½ Weeks. She is a whole class better for Robert Altman, who asks her to expose not her body but her talent in his imaginative if uneven adaptation of Sam Shepard's play.

She has Basinger herself opposite her rather than Mickey Rourke, which is in itself an improvement. But it is essentially a matter of a director instinctively knowing how far he can go with an actress, and then using her talent to the full in a series of tightly shot

and edited scenes. The acting, perhaps, is the best part of the otherwise slightly theatrical adaptation.

Once again, as he determined with Jimmy Dean, Streamers, and the extraordinary Nixon film, Sargent Honour, Altman makes little attempt to open the play out, which is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It is an advantage because the piece has thus survived on its own merits, and a disadvantage because in this case it never quite does so, needing something extra on the screen which doesn't materialise.

The only real change is the introduction of Harry Dean Stanton's drunken father as a kind of Banquo's Ghost, almost commenting on the story as it goes along and, because it is Stanton, with some style. This time round he is the link with everything as the lonely girl at the broken down garage fights fate for the man she loves. Her lover is the same kind of existentialist loner we've seen before in pretentious American movies. But this time I don't find much to cavil about.

It is actually about simple people striving to contain themselves in a very complicated world where things are never quite what they seem, and Altman's straightforward approach emphasises that fact to some effect.

Even though far from perfect, *Fool For Love*, which also has a marvellous cameo from Randy Quaid as the outsider who gets into the relationship and gets stung, is about twice as gripping as your average American movie. And, for myself at least, a real pleasure.

There was one more limit of censorship, following the demise of Glavit, the state's censorship board, after its 67-year reign. "Censorship exists in literature, designed to secure constitutional rights, to ban pornography, war propaganda, racialism and to protect military secrets," Vitaly Korotich, an essayist from the Ukraine and one of the newly elected secretaries of the union, explained.

"But the function of censorship stops there. It should not interfere in the literary process," he said. "And Dr Zhivago and the other works of Pasternak are hardly revolutionary and it is quite logical to publish them."

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, who campaigned hardest for the posthumous honouring of Pasternak, announced that the Writers' Union would henceforth "try to use our own power to defend books of our comrades and brothers against the bureaucracy."

He also announced that Bella Akhmadulina, Bulat Okudjava, and Yuri Charnichenko had been elected to the union's presidium. Akhmadulina had been a contributor to the banned magazine *Metropol* in 1979, and many of Okudjava's satirical ballads are

against reasonable breaks. However, the true spirit tries to provide for every possible pitfall. Since South's trumpets have been shortened at trick one, he cannot afford to lose control of the trump suit. Hugh Kelsey therefore suggests, quite correctly, that the best way of ensuring the slam contract is to duck a diamond at the second trick. No matter what the declarers return, South can arrange to ruff a second spade in the closed hand before drawing the outstanding trumps, and he will therefore come to four hearts, three top trumps, two spade ruffs and three clubs to chalk up his excellent slam contract.

The second, according to the writers' gossip, was Raisa Gorbacheva, the wife of the Soviet leader. Her influence behind the scenes has played a major part, according to several writers, in ensuring the publication of hitherto banned writers.

There were two people missing from the press conference when in justice, perhaps, should have been there. The first was the secretary of the Writers' Union, Vladimir Karpov, the first former inmate of Stalin's prison camps to rise to such a position.

At last I know what was meant: the extra-four municipal pubs run on the so-called Gothenburg system to discourage consumption, by testotal licensees who "walked

against 3NT, and South's ten holds the trick. South continues with the jack of diamonds, which also holds and on which North follows with the two. What should South play at trick three?

Kelsey's solution is obvious — but only when it is pointed out. He suggests that South should switch to a club, playing for the declarer to hold a doubleton in the suit. West can win in dummy and play a spade, but South can go up with the ace, cash the ace of clubs and exit with a diamond, making sure that he will eventually come to a second spade trick to defeat the contract.

The full deal is as follows:

WEST: ♠ 7 2, ♥ 9 8 5, ♦ 10 7 3, ♣ 9 8 4 3 2

EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ A K Q J, ♦ A K Q J, ♣ A K Q J

South leads the ace of spades, ruffed in the closed hand. How should South continue?

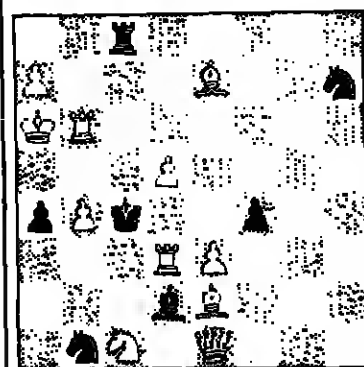
The average declarer would probably act quite quickly, for it all looks so

invited submit Manuscripts all types (including Poems) for book publication. Reasonable terms. STOCKWELL DEPT. 52, 114a, 115a, 116a, 117a, 118a, 119a, 120a, 121a, 122a, 123a, 124a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 130a, 131a, 132a, 133a, 134a, 135a, 136a, 137a, 138a, 139a, 140a, 141a, 142a, 143a, 144a, 145a, 146a, 147a, 148a, 149a, 150a, 151a, 152a, 153a, 154a, 155a, 156a, 157a, 158a, 159a, 160a, 161a, 162a, 163a, 164a, 165a, 166a, 167a, 168a, 169a, 170a, 171a, 172a, 173a, 174a, 175a, 176a, 177a, 178a, 179a, 180a, 181a, 182a, 183a, 184a, 185a, 186a, 187a, 188a, 189a, 190a, 191a, 192a, 193a, 194a, 195a, 196a, 197a, 198a, 199a, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203a, 204a, 205a, 206a, 207a, 208a, 209a, 210a, 211a, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 216a, 217a, 218a, 219a, 220a, 221a, 222a, 223a, 224a, 225a, 226a, 227a, 228a, 229a, 230a, 231a, 232a, 233a, 234a, 235a, 236a, 237a, 238a, 239a, 240a, 241a, 242a, 243a, 244a, 245a, 246a, 247a, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a, 260a, 261a, 262a, 263a, 264a, 265a, 266a, 267a, 268a, 269a, 270a, 271a, 272a, 273a, 274a, 275a, 276a, 277a, 278a, 279a, 280a, 281a, 282a, 283a, 284a, 285a, 286a, 287a, 288a, 289a, 290a, 291a, 292a, 293a, 294a, 295a, 296a, 297a, 298a, 299a, 300a, 301a, 302a, 303a, 304a, 305a, 306a, 307a, 308a, 309a, 310a, 311a, 312a, 313a, 314a, 315a, 316a, 317a, 318a, 319a, 320a, 321a, 322a, 323a, 324a, 325a, 326a, 327a, 328a, 329a, 330a, 331a, 332a, 333a, 334a, 335a, 336a, 337a, 338a, 339a, 340a, 341a, 342a, 343a, 344a, 345a, 346a, 347a, 348a, 349a, 350a, 351a, 352a, 353a, 354a, 355a, 356a, 357a, 358a, 359a, 360a, 361a, 362a, 363a, 364a, 365a, 366a, 367a, 368a, 369a, 370a, 371a, 372a, 373a, 374a, 375a, 376a, 377a, 378a, 379a, 380a, 381a, 382a, 383a, 384a, 385a, 386a, 387a, 388a, 389a, 390a, 391a, 392a, 393a, 394a, 395a, 396a, 397a, 398a, 399a, 400a, 401a, 402a, 403a, 404a, 405a, 406a, 407a, 408a, 409a, 410a, 411a, 412a, 413a, 414a, 415a, 416a, 417a, 418a, 419a, 420a, 421a, 422a, 423a, 424a, 425a, 426a, 427a, 428a, 429a, 430a, 431a, 432a, 433a, 434a, 435a, 436a, 437a, 438a, 439a, 440a, 441a, 442a, 443a, 444a, 445a, 446a, 447a, 448a, 449a, 450a, 451a, 452a, 453a, 454a, 455a, 456a, 457a, 458a, 459a, 460a, 461a, 462a, 463a, 464a, 465a, 466a, 467a, 468a, 469a, 470a, 471a, 472a, 473a, 474a, 475a, 476a, 477a, 478a, 479a, 480a, 481a, 482a, 483a, 484a, 485a, 486a, 487a, 488a, 489a, 490a, 491a, 492a, 493a, 494a, 495a, 496a, 497a, 498a, 499a, 500a, 501a, 502a, 503a, 504a, 505a, 506a, 507a, 508a, 509a, 510a, 511a, 512a, 513a, 514a, 515a, 516a, 517a, 518a, 519a, 520a, 521a, 522a, 523a, 524a, 525a, 526a, 527a, 528a, 529a, 530a, 531a, 532a, 533a, 534a, 535a, 536a, 537a, 538a, 539a, 540a, 541a, 542a, 543a, 544a, 545a, 546a, 547a, 548a, 549a, 550a, 551a, 552a, 553a, 554a, 555a, 556a, 557a, 558a, 559a, 560a, 561a, 562a, 563a, 564a, 565a, 566a, 567a, 568a, 569a, 570a, 571a, 572a, 573a, 574a, 575a, 576a, 577a, 578a, 579a, 580a, 581a, 582a, 583a, 584a, 585a, 586a, 587a, 588a, 589a, 590a, 591a, 592a, 593a, 594a, 595a, 596a, 597a, 598a, 599a, 600a, 601a, 602a, 603a, 604a, 605a, 606a, 607a, 608a, 609a, 610a, 611a, 612a, 613a, 614a, 615a, 616a, 617a, 618a, 619a, 620a, 621a, 622a, 623a, 624a, 625a, 626a, 627a, 628a, 629a, 630a, 631a, 632a, 633a, 634a, 635a, 636a, 637a, 638a, 639a, 640a, 641a, 642a, 643a, 644a, 645a, 646a, 647a, 648a, 649a, 650a, 651a, 652a, 653a, 654a, 655a, 656a, 657a, 658a, 659a, 660a, 661a, 662a, 663a, 664a, 665a, 666a, 667a, 668a, 669a, 670a, 671a, 672a, 673a, 674a, 675a, 676a, 677a, 678a, 679a, 680a, 681a, 682a, 683a, 684a, 685a, 686a, 687a, 688a, 689a, 690a, 691a, 692a, 693a, 694a, 695a, 696a, 697a, 698a, 699a, 700a, 701a, 702a, 703a, 704a, 705a, 706a, 707a, 708a, 709a, 710a, 711a, 712a, 713a, 714a, 715a, 716a, 717a, 718a, 719a, 720a, 721a, 722a, 723a, 724a, 725a, 726a, 727a, 728a, 729a, 730a, 731a, 732a, 733a, 734a, 735a, 736a, 737a, 738a, 739a, 740a, 741a, 742a, 743a, 744a, 745a, 746a, 747a, 748a, 749a, 750a, 751a, 752a, 753a, 754a, 755a, 756a, 757a, 758a, 759a, 760a, 761a, 762a, 763a, 764a, 765a, 766a, 767a, 768a, 769a, 770a, 771a, 772a, 773a, 774a, 775a, 776a, 777a, 778a, 779a, 780a, 781a, 782a, 783a, 784a, 785a, 786a, 787a, 788a, 789a, 790a, 791a, 792a, 793a, 794a, 795a, 796a, 797a, 798a, 799a, 800a, 801a, 802a, 803a, 804a, 805a, 806a, 807a, 808a, 809a, 810a, 811a, 812a, 813a, 814a, 815a, 816a, 817a, 818a, 819a, 820a, 821a, 822a, 823a, 824a, 825a, 826a, 827a, 828a, 829a, 830a, 831a, 832a, 833a, 834a, 835a, 836a, 837a, 838a, 839a, 840a, 841a, 842a, 843a, 844a, 845a, 846a, 847a, 848a, 849a, 850a, 851a, 852a, 853a, 854a, 855a, 856a, 857a, 858a, 859a, 860a, 861a, 862a, 863a, 864a, 865a, 866a, 867a, 868a, 869a, 870a, 871a, 872a, 873a, 874a, 875a, 876a, 877a, 878a, 879a, 880a, 881a, 882a, 883a, 884a, 885a, 886a, 887a, 888a, 889a, 890a, 891a, 892a, 893a, 894a, 895a, 896a, 897a, 898a, 899a, 900a, 901a, 902a, 903a, 904a, 905a, 906a, 907a, 908a, 909a, 910a, 911a, 912a, 913a, 914a, 915a, 916a, 917a, 918a, 919a, 920a, 921a, 922a, 923a, 924a, 925a, 926a, 927a, 928a, 929a, 930a, 931a, 932a, 933a, 934a, 935a, 936a, 937a, 938a, 939a, 940a, 941a, 942a, 943a, 944a, 945a, 946a, 947a, 948a, 949a, 950a, 951a, 952a, 953a, 954a, 955a, 956a, 957a, 958a, 959a, 960a, 961a, 962a, 963a, 964a, 965a, 966a, 967a, 968a, 969a, 970a, 971a, 972a, 973a, 974a, 975a, 976a, 977a, 978a, 979a, 980a, 981a, 982a, 983a, 984a, 985a, 986a, 987a, 988a, 989a, 990a, 991a, 992a, 993a, 994a, 995a, 996a, 997a, 998a, 999a, 1000a, 1001a, 1002a, 1003a, 1004a, 1005a, 1006a, 1007a, 1008a, 1009a, 1010a, 1011a, 1012a, 1013a, 1014a, 1015a, 1016a, 1017a, 1018a, 1019a, 1020a, 1021a, 1022a, 1023a, 1024a, 1025a, 1026a, 1027a, 1028a, 1029a, 1030a, 1031a, 1032a, 1033a, 1034a, 1035a, 1036a, 1037a, 1038a, 1039a, 1040a, 1041a, 1042a, 1043a, 1044a, 1045a, 1046a, 1047a, 1048a, 1049a, 1050a, 1051a, 1052a, 1053a, 1054a, 1055a, 1056a, 1057a, 1058a, 1059a, 1060a, 1061a, 1062a, 1063a, 1064a, 1065a, 1066a, 1067a, 1068a, 1069a, 1070a, 1071a, 1072a, 1073a, 1074a, 1075a, 1076a, 1077a, 1078a, 1079a, 1080a, 1081a, 1082a, 1083a, 1084a, 1085a, 1086a, 1087a, 1088a, 1089a, 1090a, 1091a, 1092a, 1093a, 1094a, 1095a, 1096a, 1097a, 1098a, 1099a, 1100a, 1101a, 1102a, 1103a, 1104a, 1105a, 1106a, 1107a, 1108a, 1109a, 1110a, 1111a, 1112a, 1113a, 1114a, 1115a, 1116a, 1117a, 1118a, 1119a, 1120a, 1121a, 1122a, 1123a, 1124a, 1125a, 1126a, 1127a, 1128a, 1129a, 1130a, 1131a, 1132a, 1133a, 1134a, 1135a, 1136a, 1137a, 1138a, 1139a, 1140a, 1141a, 1142a, 1143a, 1144a, 1145a, 1146a, 1147a, 1148a, 1149a, 1150a, 1151a, 1152a, 1153a, 1154a, 1155a, 1156a, 1157a, 1158a, 1159a, 1160a, 1161a, 1162a, 1163a, 1164a, 1165a, 1166a, 1167a, 1168a, 1169a, 1170a, 1171a, 1172a, 1173a, 1174a, 1175a, 1176a, 1177a, 1178a, 1179a, 1180a, 1181a, 1182a, 1183a, 1184a, 1185a, 1186a, 1187a, 1188a, 1189a, 1190a, 1191a, 1192a, 1193a, 1194a, 1195a, 1196a, 1197a, 1198a, 1199a, 1200a, 1201a, 1202a, 1203a, 1204a, 1205a, 1206a, 1207a, 1208a, 1209a, 1210a, 1211a, 1212a, 1213a, 1214a, 1215a, 1216a, 1217a, 1218a, 1219a, 1220a, 1221a, 1222a, 1223a, 1224a, 1225a, 1226a, 1227a, 1228a, 1229a, 1230a, 1231a, 1232a, 1233a, 1234a, 1235a, 1236a, 1237a, 1238a, 1239a, 1240a, 1241a, 1242a, 1243a, 1244a, 1245a, 1246a, 1247a, 1248a, 1249a, 1250a, 1251a, 1252a, 1253a, 1254a, 1255a, 1256a, 1257a, 1258a, 1259a, 1260a, 1261a, 1262a, 1263a, 1264a, 1265a, 1266a, 1267a, 1268a, 1269a, 1270a, 1271a, 1272a, 1273a, 1274a, 1275a, 1276a, 1277a, 1278a, 1279a, 1280a, 1281a, 1282a, 1283a, 1284a, 1285a, 1286a, 1287a, 1288a, 1289a, 1290a, 1291a, 1292a, 1293a, 1294a, 1295a, 1296a, 1297a, 1298a, 1299a, 1300a, 1301a, 1302a, 1303a, 1304a, 1305a, 1306a, 1307a, 1308a, 1309a, 1310a, 1311a, 1312a, 1313a, 1314a,

Chess

By Leonard Barden

No. 1914



White mates in two moves, against any defence (by A. van der Ven). Though only a two-mover, this problem often defies even strong solvers for an hour or more.

Solution No. 1913:

White K at Q2, O at K2, R at KN7, B at KN5, N at KB3, P at OR3, QN2, OB4, O4 and KR2, Black K at QB1, O at KR6, R at KB1, B at QB2, N at KR4, P at OR3, QN2, OB3, KB4 and KB2. What should white play?

1 Rxf1 Rxf2 2 QxP ch R-Q2 (K-N1 3 Q-K8 ch K-R2 4 QxP ch N-K5 BxN 4 Q-K8 ch forces perpetual check.

CHEQUERS, the London coffee house which stages regular one-day and weekend tournaments, has estab-

lished its own weekly magazine with up-to-the-date games from the latest international events. Chequers Chess, now its twelfth issue, is edited by former British champion Bob Wade, and looks especially useful for strong players or improving juniors. Recent issues include all the games of the Kasparov-Miles match, reports on Brussels, Bugino and the USSR championship, and analysis of current openings. Specimen copies are £1, a monthly subscription £4.

Proprietor Aly Amin is fast establishing Chequers as a chess haunt in the tradition of the old Gambit cafe near Cannon Street which was demolished by property developers. You can visit the restaurant at 18 Chalk Farm Road, London NW11 (485 1996) for a meal, a friendly game, or for their next tournament — all night on 15-19 July, one-day on 25 July.

From the Chequers rating tournament, a pioneering event under FIDE rules allowing games at one hour each for all moves to count for world rankings:

Byron Jacobs (England) —

M Kirazenberg (France)

Centre Counter

(Chequers 1986)

1 P-K4 P-Q4 2 P-P N-KB3
3 P-QB4 P-B3 4 N-QB3 P-P
5 P-P N-P 6 P-Q4 P-K3
7 N-B3 K-K2 8 P-Q3 P-QB3
9 Q-Q O 10 P-K1 B-B3
11 B-K4 QN-K2 12 Q-Q3 P-K3?

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Having gazed long enough at pearly vapours in the heavens from a high-rise hospital window, I am now home, cradled in a paradise of woodland greenery and bird song. Butterflies drift past my window, risking a snatch from spotted flycatchers hovering nearby on an ivy-covered wall. The purring of turtle doves as each day the sun's warmth has dispelled the dew and pervaded the scene with the dreaminess of daytime and high summer, has replaced for me the rhythmic droning of city traffic, of which I am reminded only when bumble bees come within hearing of their visits to garden flowers. From my bedroom I look down on huge, creamy umbels of giant hogweed, now at the height of perfection, and from time to time see willow and garden warblers swoop on the insects that settle on them. The predominant

oaks and indeed all other trees in view, are carrying the densest burden of foliage that I have ever seen round about midsummer. Only too often there is widespread defoliation by caterpillars of this time, followed by regeneration as sapling "lammas" shoots develop. Leafing was much delayed this year and it remains to be seen whether caterpillars plague us yet to make an impression. When night comes, the scent of honey-suckle drifts into my room and I doubtless a lure for hawk moths now stirring from the shadows as bats come forth and glow-worms twinkle in the grass of my garden. A few mosquitoes have been paying me stealthy visits in the night, giving me assurance that not only they, but the myriad other small inhabitants of the jungle round about, are faring well.

E. A. Ellis

P-KN3 is a better defence in similar positions.

13 N-K8 N-N 14 Q-N Q-Q4
15 Q-KB3 P-QN3 16 P-QR4 B-N2
17 R-R3

To a standard and strong technique: the QR joins a king side attack via the third rank. Here it prepares a winning sacrifice.

17... R-B1 18 BxP P-B
19 R-KN3 Q-QP 20 QxP Q-N
21 RxB oh QxR 22 QxQ oh K-R2
23 Q-R5 ch K-N2 24 P-R4 R-KN1
25 Q-K8 K-R2 26 P-KN3 R-QB5
27 Q-BB R-N2 28 K-R2 R-B4
31 R-K5 Resigns

London's other Mecca for the casual or regular chess visitor is the King's Head pub, aptly situated in Moscow Road, Baywater. Set and boards are available at the bar, and you can often find GMe or IMe there discussing recent games or analysing openings. King's Head run successful teams in the London and Middlesex leagues and also organise a variety of tournaments.

Their latest innovation was the first Halpern and Woolf London Open, sponsored by a leading accountancy firm and straddling over 300 competitors. Michael Stern, MP for Bristol North-West, is a director of H and W and was among those in last month's parliamentary debate who argued for better funding for British chess.

A feature of King's Head chess events is a variety of brilliancy and best game prizes in all sections so that there is still something to go for if you are out of contention for a main award. Just as in this week's first game, defensive skills required against an isolated queen's pawn prove too much for Black.

N. A. P. McSheehy — S. A. Silver
Queen's Gambit Accepted
(Halpern and Woolf
London Open 1986)

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-P
3 P-K3 N-KB3 4 BxP P-K3
5 N-KB3 P-B4 6 Q-Q P-QR3
7 P-QR3 P-QN4 8 B-R2 B-N2
9 N-B3 QN-Q2 10 Q-K2 P-P
11 P-P B-K2 12 R-K1 N-N3
13 BxN QN-Q2 14 N-K5 Q-Q
15 BxN BxP?

Natural but fatal, permitting a decisive sacrifice. Best is 15... N-N1
16 NxBP N-N

Or 16... R-N1 17 OXp and now N-N1 fails to 18 R-X ch.

17 N-K5 B-Q4 18 Nxd ch BxQ
19 BxR ch K-R1 20 N-B7 ch R-N
21 BxR N-R6 22 P-Q5 N-P
23 P-Q8 N-Q6 24 P-Q7 N-P
25 R-N R-KB1 26 R-K5 B-K2
27 P-Q Resigns.

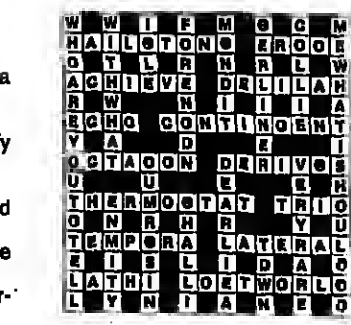
DOWN

- Name the new fuel (7)
- Much will appear dull going around at 50 (7)
- Doesn't like water running over cesses (8)
- Lat in trendy group (5)
- Soots the head about siata recession (7)
- Slow admitting twitch la grating (7)
- Flea reduction (12)
- The enrolment of soldiers meaning to share laity (12)
- An American politician (8)
- Mixed drink for a lalaw-traveller (7)
- Races held by those involved to be most exciting (7)
- Weatherman's concern for thug in back-street (7)
- The lady will see reporters around midweek (7)
- Fashion grips the young person (5)

CRISPA

- An attractive girl from Eastern Europe? (8, 4)
- Intense radical (7)
- Making threats to split (7)
- He's grasping a claim for a former player (7)
- Drink to celebraia, causing some irritation (7)
- A woman lino each one (5)
- Over-mild holy man engaged in tea-preparation with minor (9)

- Sensitivity may be shown by these characters in a certain area (9)
- Gradually reduce the light (5)
- White — not all find it especially difficult (7)
- Caulic with Oriental pest? (7)
- Greek character having to get rid of the core (7)
- Making a scholar go round to take electrical equipment (7)
- Champions stop to ring as arranged (12)



Alan Dunn's DIARY

Pugnacious Gatting confirmed as captain

A PUGNACIOUS innings, rescuing England from the depths of cricketing despair, has earned the new captain, Mike Gatting, an extended tenure in the job, certainly for the rest of the summer and with the possibility of leading the defence of the Ashes in Australia in the winter.

The third Test against the Indians at Edgbaston was the background to Gatting's formal appointment as captain for the series against the New Zealanders that will complete this summer's international cricket. It followed a superb 163 not out from him in England's first innings of 380 after the team had made a ghastly start of two wickets down without a run on the board; Gooch and Athey going to outswingers from Kapil Dev. The new boy, Mark Benson, brought in at the last minute when Larkins was injured, held firm during the next sticky period with England's deposed captain, Gower. Gatting came in when Benson went at 61 and saw out the day on 141 and on the second day ran out of supporting partners as he sought a team total of 400 and a personal 200.

After the disappointments at the start, the rest of the team batted reasonably well against bowling that, with the exception of Kapil Dev, didn't quite capture the penetrating power of the opening Tests, both won by India. There was no similar dismal opening for India, but they never got on top of the bowling, either. But the team bats long — More and Binney hit 46 and 40 respectively batting at eight and nine — and the result was a rare tie on first innings of 390. Amarnath led the way with 79, followed by Azharuddin on 64.

Earlier in the week, the chairman of the Test selectors, Peter May, had received a letter of apology from Ian Botham over the derogatory comments he had made about selectors during a speech at a private dinner. A similar letter went to all the selectors and the matter is now expected to be dealt with by the Test and County Cricket Board.

In the shifting pattern of the county championship, Essex stayed clear at the top, however, Hampshire losing twice in the week and none of the other challengers winning both their matches.

The Sunday League will have new sponsors from next season. John Player, the tobacco firm, is to withdraw the sponsorship it began when the league first opened for business in 1969, since when it has spent £3 million. It is believed that new sponsors will be expected to put up £500,000 next season when changes in the format are also expected. At the moment Hampshire lead the league but they share 24 points with Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire.

For once Wimbledon's fortnight was mostly rain free and the programme ran to form. Ivan Lendl versus Boris Becker was always everyone's choice for the men's final and it was perhaps significant that Lendl had more trouble en route than the defending champion. In his fourth round match against Matt Anger, Lendl battled for 16 minutes and saved five set points that would have meant a fifth set before winning. The quarter final against Tim Mayotte went the full distance, Lendl winning the last set of a 3½ hour match 9-7.

Becker, meanwhile, had some awkward moments against the unseeded Czech, Miroslav Mécir, but stepped up his game and won in three sets. In the semi-finals Lendl laboured somewhat against the giant Yugoslav Slobodan Zinjovic in a battle of first serving that went the full distance again. Becker came through in four sets against France's Henri Leconte, whose 23rd birthday it was.

If the men's finalists were perhaps predictable, the women's missed the presence of Chris Lloyd. She had been given a glimpse of difficulties ahead in her quarter final against the Czech, Helena Sukova, that went to three sets. Sure enough, in the semi-finals, Mrs Lloyd's 45th in 46 Grand Slam appearances since 1972, she went out to the Czech, Hana Mandlikova, 7-6, 7-5. The turning point in an always tense match came in the second set when Miss Mandlikova, trailing 2-3, suddenly reeled off 14 points in the next five games.

Meanwhile, the champion, Martina Navratilova, made her way pretty well untroubled to the final in her quarter final. Bettina Bang was too nervous and fell 6-1, 6-3, while in the semi-final the 16-year-old Argentine, Gabriela Sabatini, the youngest semi-finalist this century, could only learn from the experience of defeat 6-2, 6-2.

The Bisset Games in Oslo, home of world records in track athletics, didn't quite live up to its reputation last week, but there was one world record, appropriately from the Norwegian Ingrid Kristiansen. She took the 10,000 metres in 38 minutes, 13.74 seconds, almost 46 seconds ahead of the record she had set on the same track last year. In the Dream Mile, British Steve Cram again won but could not beat the world record he set at the track last year. He finished in 3 minutes 48.31 after being only 7/10ths of a second outside the record pace of the three-quarter mark. Enriller in the week Sebastian Coe had been best in the 800 metres in Stockholm. He finished second to an American, Johnny Gray, who returned 1:42.85.

Spain's Severiano Ballesteros will rest from golf this week content that his triumph at last week's Open championship at Turnberry could hardly be bettered. At the weekend he set a European record by winning the French Open, his fourth consecutive win this season.

Fairy Lincker, who won the Golden Boot as the leading goalscorer in soccer's World Cup in Mexico, was duly signed by Barcelona from Everton last week for £2.75 million. He has signed a six-year contract that will make him financially secure for life.

In Rugby Union, Neas Botha, South African captain and fly half, will play for Northampton next season. Botha scored more than 2,000 points in first class rugby as an extraordinary goalkicker.

John Player League Table

	P	W	L	N	P	P
Hampshire (5)	7	8	1	0	0	0
Northamptonshire (6)	7	8	1	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire (11)	6	8	3	0	1	2
Kent (10)	6	8	3	0	1	2
Yorkshire (6)	6	8	3	0	1	2
Essex (11)	6	4	3	1	1	1
Warwickshire (6)	6	4	3	1	1	1
Gloucestershire (11)	6	4	3	1	1	1
Somerset (10)	7	4	3	0	0	0
Derbyshire (4)	7	4	3	0	0	0
Lancashire (14)	6	2	4	0	0	0
Leicestershire (6)	6	3	3	0	1	0
Gloucestershire (12)	6	3	3	0	1	0
Surrey (12)	6	3	3	0	1	0
Surrey (17)	6	2	8	0	0	0
Worcestershire (6)	6	2	8	0	0	0
Gloucestershire (6)	6	2	8	0	0	0
1688 positions in						

THE GUARDIAN, July 13, 1986

TENNIS: David Irvin sees the finals at the 100th Wimbledon championships

Becker's two-pronged assault fells Lendl

NOT content with being Wimbledon's youngest title winner, Boris Becker, still only 18, made sure his name would be remembered for another unique achievement on Sunday by retaining the trophy in the All England Club's 100th championship singles. In a collision of talents that never quite lived up to expectations, the West German confirmed his grass court supremacy by defeating the reigning World Champion Ivan Lendl 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 in a little over two hours.

The Czech simply found Becker too hot to handle, not only on serve — there were 14 aces against him — but on the sheer weight and variety of the youngster's returns. Sometimes they dipped to his ankles. At others they floated tantalisingly out of reach. More often than not they went past as though rocket-propelled.

"Ha just took a crack at my second serve every time," said a bewildered-looking Lendl. "I would have loved to do the same on him, but you can't the way he's serving at the moment. It put so much

pressure on me to get my first serve in. He just stood inside the base line and swung. I was scrambling all the time."

Before the match, which was played on a real fast bowler's wicket, bald, dusty and hard, Lendl probably felt convinced he was ready to extend his kingdom. But against Becker's relentless onslaught, the grass court title remained beyond him. Lendl was no doubt return. He is eager to prove himself just as Bjorn Borg was eager to conquer the US Open and John McEnroe the French.

With Becker around, the chances are he will be just as unsuccessful as the Swede and the American. "It seems like my court out there," said Becker. "I have a little bit more luck than my opponents. I don't know why. It just happens. But it feels good out there."

At the close, after a dance of joy and the presentation of the trophy by Jean Borotra, the French Musketeer who won the title for a second time exactly 80 years ago, Becker raised the cup towards the Royal Box. And then amid the

congratulatory applause, came a very special moment — a wave of approval from the West German President, Richard von Weizsaecker, who had stayed on specially in Britain to see his nation's young hero in his moment of triumph.

It was Becker's first title at any level since he beat Lendl in Chicago three months ago. Apart from the West German, Lendl has lost to only one other player this year. Sunday's, though, was a crushing dismissal. Lendl confirmed that he gave his all and it simply was not enough. "Boris played a great match," he said. "He deserves it."

The gauntlet was tossed down at the very first stroke — a Becker ace. Yet, within moments, he was saving to fight hard to stave off break points. Lendl did lead in the fifth when the champion momentarily lost his composure, double-faulted and chopped a backhand volley into the net to allow Lendl the chance, which he took, to go 3-2 up with a brilliantly hit forehand

But he was unable to defend his lead. Immediately Lendl was in trouble on volleying errors and was broken when Becker reacted so swiftly on a return close to the net that Lendl volleyed the ball out of court.

The pattern rarely changed. There were few rallies: merely sudden violent blows from one end of the court to the other. Having won the first set, Becker began the second ace, once service winner. It was intimidating stuff and Lendl looked the worse for wear of the two.

At 1-1 a baby began to cry — surely not McEnroe junior? — and Lendl, apparently distracted, twice double-faulted. Having got away with that, he missed a break-point chance at 2-2, following which Becker served his 12th ace of the match and his 100th of the tournament. By then such statistical niceties were employing many minds in the Press area.

Again Becker finished the set the stronger. A vicious serve

struggled to find her serving rhythm. Even she had come to recognise that its lethal quality had gone. "And all that was wrong was the toss, nothing else," she explained. "Once it came together, I didn't feel anything could go wrong. When you feel that confident, the rest of your game just falls into place."

What gave her special pleasure, she emphasised, was in coming through so convincingly in her first final against a serve-and-volleyer. Her other six title confrontations had been with baseliners — five against Chris Lloyd, one against Andre Jaeger — and she had also lived with the nagging worry that it was Mandlikova who had stripped her of the US title last September.

On grass, though, Navratilova has again proved she has no peer. There never has been a woman's champion quite like her.

Once the initiative had been torn from her, she was doomed. Centre Court may be home to Navratilova; to Mandlikova, who also lost in her only previous final appearance four years ago, it is Heartbreak House.

It was a final in which Navratilova established a new record with her 34th singles victory at the championships; and equalled a more enduring record by taking her fifth successive singles title, a feat only the legendary Suzanne Lenglen had previously achieved.

Should Navratilova win again in 1987 — and who would wager against that? — she would not only share, with Helen Wills Moody, a haul of eight titles, but would equal Bjorn Borg's unprecedented run of 41 victories.

Mandlikova, who appeared to bow to the inevitable once the tide changed, was moved to compete the champion with Borg. "She is absolutely unbelievable. She must have the perfect game for grass." Nevertheless the 24-year-old's total collapse was hard to credit.

Even Navratilova admitted to having been worried at the start. "She was just blasting winners. All I could do was hang in. She was falling over, getting up to make drop shots, clipping the lines. I wondered what else could go wrong. It was raining and she was

Jordan has the doubles jinx on Navratilova

FOR the second successive year Kathy Jordan helped scupper Martina Navratilova's dream of becoming the first player since Billie-Jean King to win three Wimbledon titles in the fortnight — when, in the final of the mixed doubles on Sunday, she partnered by Ken Flach to 6-3, 7-6 victory over the women's champion and Heinz Gunthardt.

Last year it was Jordan in conjunction with Elizabeth Smylie of Australia who thwarted Navratilova and Pam Shriver.

Navratilova and her partner had been firm favourites and, despite a disastrous first set in which Gunthardt allowed himself to be broken in the sixth game, had every chance to force the final to a third. Twice at 6-6 the eventual winners had two set points against them.

There was some consolation, however, in the women's doubles when Navratilova and Shriver beat Hana Mandlikova and Wendy Turnbull 6-1, 6-3.

And in the men's doubles there was some belated cheer for the strong Swedish contingent when Joakim Nyström and Mats Wilander defeated the Americans Gary Donnelly and Peter Fleming 7-6, 6-3. It was the first Swedish success in the event since 1966.

The Wimbledon attendance for the 13 days of the 100th Championships was a record 400,052. This was 2,050 up on last year's best.

The final Wimbledon results

Men's Singles
B. Becker (West Germany) beat H. Mandlikova (Czech) 6-4, 6-3, 7-6.

Women's Singles
M. Navratilova (Czech) beat H. Mandlikova (Czech) 6-1, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles
K. Jordan and K. Flach (USA) beat H. Mandlikova and W. Turnbull (Aust) 6-3, 7-6.

Men's Doubles
J. Nyström and M. Wilander (Sweden) beat G. Donnelly and P. Fleming (USA) 7-6, 6-3.

Women's Doubles
M. Navratilova and P. Shriver (USA) beat H. Mandlikova and W. Turnbull (Aust) 6-1, 6-3.

Men's Singles
P. McEnroe (USA) beat J. McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 7-6.

Women's Singles
J. Jordan (USA) beat K. Flach (USA) 6-3, 7-6.

MOTOR RACING:
Maurice Hamilton
at the French Grand Prix
at Le Castellet

Mansell is just a point adrift

NIGEL MANSSELL strengthened his challenge for the world championship at the Paul Ricard circuit in Le Castellet on Sunday when he won the French Grand Prix after yet another convincing display in his Williams Honda. Mansell now lies one point behind Alain Prost, who finished second in his McLaren at the end of what was essentially a two-horse race once Ayrton Senna had crashed out of second place on the fourth lap of the 60 lap race.

Some, who was uninjured, slid off with his Lotus on a patch of oil which almost caught Mansell and Prost as well. The Brazilian, who jumped to the top of the championship table after winning in Detroit two weeks ago, now lies two points behind Mansell as the teams head for next Sunday's British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch.

In a race dictated by tactics, Mansell made two stops for tyres, losing the lead on each occasion to Prost, who chose to make just one stop. The world champion kept Mansell under pressure in the closing stages, but the Englishman never looked like losing control.

"I thought I was going to spin off and hit the barrier when I came across the oil in the early laps," said Mansell. "Then I had another nasty moment near the end when someone cut me up badly — I won't say who, because it was a fellow countryman — and all the time I thought Alain was conserving his tyres and was going to come at me. It was a close thing all the way."

Thanks to the caution exercised by the drivers, there was not the anticipated accident at the first corner, although later in the opening lap Derek Warwick became involved in a bargaining match with the Benetton of Rob F1. Warwick made a stop for a new nose-cone on his Brabham, and went on to take ninth place at the expense of Martin Brundle as the Tyrrell driver slowed with gearbox trouble.

Brundle's team-mate Philippe Streiff had retired earlier when a fuel injection pipe broke and sprayed petrol over the Renault engine. Streiff pulled up near the pits, and the ensuing blaze allowed the organisers to display a disturbing degree of incompetence as first two fire trucks were driven the wrong way out of the pit lane, then one of the rescue vehicles sprayed foam over the pit entrance rather than the car.

Jonathan Palmer, believed to be the perpetrator of the indecision referred to by Mansell, made an excellent start, but his Zakapred retired with engine trouble after 48 laps. Johnny Dumfries went out with a similar fallings, but not before he had piloted his Lotus steadily in the middle of the pack and survived a potentially disastrous clash of wheels while lapping another car.

Mansell rubbed in his domination of his eighth round of the world championship by eating the fastest lap over his second quicker than his Williams team-mate, Nelson Piquet, who finished a distant third ahead of the McLaren of Keke Rosberg.

FRENCH GP (Le Castellet, 305.04km) — 1. N. Mansell (GB) Williams; 2. A. Prost (Fr) McLaren; 3. M. Piquet (Br) Williams; 4. K. Rosberg (FR) Williams; 5. R. Arnoux (Fr) Ligier; 6. J. Dumfries (GB) Tyrrell; 7. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 8. D. Warwick (GB) Brabham; 9. M. Brundle (GB) Tyrrell; 10. J. Brundle (GB) Tyrrell; 11. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 12. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 13. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 14. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 15. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 16. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 17. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 18. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 19. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 20. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 21. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 22. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 23. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 24. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 25. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 26. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 27. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 28. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 29. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 30. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 31. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 32. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 33. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 34. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 35. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 36. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 37. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 38. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 39. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 40. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 41. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 42. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 43. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 44. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 45. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 46. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 47. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 48. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 49. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 50. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 51. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 52. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 53. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 54. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 55. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 56. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 57. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 58. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 59. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell; 60. J. Palmer (GB) Tyrrell.